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The Daily Commercial.

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GAZETTE ASSOCIATION,
CHAS. McKNIGHT, Publisher *Evening Chronicle*.
PITTS'G. NEWSPAPER & PRINT. CO.

A Visit to Jeff. Davis.

There need be no longer any doubt as to the temper of JEFF. DAVIS and the other head rebels. Col. JAQUES, of the Twenty-third regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and "EDMUND KIRKE," the author of "Among the Pines," and other works bearing upon Southern life, set out for Richmond last Saturday. On arriving there they had two interviews with JEFF DAVIS, but without producing any influence upon his mind so far as belief in reconciliation is concerned. They visited our prisoners at Libby and Belle Isle, and found them as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances. Our wounded soldiers they found properly cared for. They returned on Monday, having failed in the object of their mission. It appears that the undertaking was one of a purely personal character. President LINCOLN having simply granted his permission, not his authority, in the matter. The effort has been made and failed, and Col. JAQUES admonishes the country that the only way to bring about peace is to fight for it; and to fight for it the ranks of our armies must be kept recruited.

Ericsson's Monitors.

We publish in another column a defense of the iron clad turrets constructed according to Mr. ERICSSON's plan, written by himself. He claims for his Monitors fighting qualities such as are unequalled for the purposes of harbor defense, and for the iron clads of the *Dictator* and *Puritan* class, speed and formidability, which bid defiance to anything of the kind in Europe. Whether they are all that can be attained to in the United States of America, is a point not introduced. The New York *Post* asserts that the inventions of other men which have been offered to the Navy Department have not yet been tried. In that case it may be that the monitors are not the best possible arms for the service for which they are designed; yet we should hardly deem it fair nor politic to leave the monitors in course of construction unfinished until some delegated Englishman or Gaul shall come over here to purchase them and to order them finished, undertaking to risk getting them across the ocean. While we may agree that the Monitors might be improved upon, we would urge the immediate completion of those now on the stocks. This would be regarded by men generally as a fair and square transaction.

Late Military Intelligence.

A rumor, started by the New York *World*, prevails that Secretary Stanton has resigned, on account of a quarrel between him and the Postmaster General, Mr. Blair, relative to the invasion of Maryland. Gen. Halleck is also reported to have demanded an inquiry of his conduct touching the recent invasion, and insists, in case of his acquittal, that Mr. Blair shall be removed. As to the successor of Mr. Stanton, the names of Senator John Sherman and General Schenck are mentioned.

A Fortress Monroe correspondent says:—No boxes destined for Union prisoners ought to be sent now. The enemy attempted to blockade the James river. The flag of truce boat was opened on by batteries below City Point, compelling her return to Fortress Monroe. The steamers Grant and Butler shortly after run these batteries. The boat narrowly escaped a Whitworth bolt.

A special correspondent says that General Hunter has demanded to be relieved from the command of the Department of Western Virginia, in consequence of all of his available troops having been ordered to report to Gen. Wright, who is in charge of a column that is to pursue the rebel forces under Early, recently engaged in the invasion of Maryland. The friends of General Hunter are confident that the General will check the incursions of the marauders and returning for supplies up the Kanawha valley. They point to the fact that the return march down the Shenandoah to Staunton was thanked by the railroad from Lynchburg to Waynesboro' and Gen. Hunter with his whole command might have been cut off and destroyed had any such movement been attempted. General Grant is understood to sustain this view of the case.

The latest official information from Gen. Sherman is that his army has crossed the Chattahoochie at several points. The enemy was completely surprised, and our troops met with but feeble resistance. Our cavalry was at once sent to operate on the railroad east of Decatur, to cut off communication between Atlanta and Augusta, thus preventing the removal of stores to the latter place and reinforcements to Johnston. Our main army was within ten or twelve miles of Atlanta. All operations are progressing favorably.

We learn that Sheridan's Cavalry Corps has recently been thoroughly ramounted and requipped, and started a day or two since on a raid the exact course of which where this corps will be likely to do most effective work in connection with General Grant's movements.

We have the details of the outrages by guerrillas in North Western Missouri. They are frightful to contemplate, and show a sad state of affairs in that locality. The rout of Thornton's marauding band by Col. Ford we have heretofore noticed. The Editor of the St. Joseph's *Herald* gives the following, relating the late guerrillas depredations in that section of the State:

The fine residence of Dr. Thomas, living at the edge of the town, was burned to the ground—heap of ashes, as we passed in the morning, and it was reported that the Doctor had been taken out and shot. He was an old man, bore a good character, and had not offered that he had violated a sick guerrilla, hence his fate. Previous to to the report of his death, a squad of the 15th Kansas were in possession of his house, which they gutted and then fired, and only waited to get the Doctor to leave a lounge upon which lay his sick wife, to blow his brains out—and we are sorry to record the opinion that this accomplished this bloody work before they left. Other citizens in the neighborhood no doubt shared the same fate. One Olvis, formerly of the militia, who had joined the guerrillas at Platte City, was captured, having his legs broken. He recognized one of his captors and called him by name, and received in reply "Olvis, you are in a h—ll of a fix, company." One of the party then held him up, and another placed his carbine close to the prisoner's head, fired, and the soul of Olvis was in the presence of his Maker. McCormick, the prisoner named above, was marched into camp and placed under guard. About 8 o'clock, a report was circulated that we were attacked, when the guard immediately shot the prisoner, as they said, "disposed of him." Col. Ford then addressed the men, and said that as the guerrillas gave no quarter, he would do the same. That he neither asked nor gave any, and ordered the men to sleep upon their arms. The loss of Camden Point is the death blow to the guerrillas. It was the rendezvous where they stored their arms, and the captures made were several dispatches written by Thornton, detailing his capture of Camden Point, and his subsequent defeat. In looking over the dead, the body of his Adjutant was found, clothed in a new uniform, apparently the first time he had ever worn it. We failed to learn his name, but this man Thornton is to blame for the misery brought upon Platte county, no one can doubt, after visiting that section. He came into quite a settlement, murdered and burned, and hung, gave a lesson for others to retaliate. The blood of the men killed at Camden Point is upon him and his abettors. The troops engaged in this quick and bloody work, needed but this as an incentive to come over. They came and desolation followed in their track. If our citizens do not want the renewal of the scenes of Camden re-enacted here, let them drive the guerrillas from our midst, for if they do not, these troops will be sent here to do it for them. We are able to take care of ourselves, and should do it.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1864. NO. 265.

Late News Items.

It is said that Gen. Sullivan has been relieved of his command and Gen. Crook appointed to fill his place.

It is rumored that Gen. Hunter has resigned. It is high time some one was placed in command on the border who understands his business. We believe Gen. Crook does.

The remains of Brigadier General Dan. McCook, who died on Sunday, were taken to Cincinnati for interment.

The price of all the Boston papers will be advanced on the 1st of August.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* with the Army of the Potomac writes: "Many troops, whose terms of enlistment are now over, are returning to their homes. Re-enforcements, however, that are constantly arriving more than compensate for this loss, so that our strength, instead of becoming weakened, is actually growing greater every day. Many men of the one hundred days' regiments are constantly pouring in, and it is, indeed, quite probable that our forces are larger by ten thousand than they were before we crossed the Rapidan.

Provost Marshal General Fry has made the following decision: "Men furnished under the call of July 18th, whether enlisted for one, two, or three years, as well as all excess or deficiency of three years' men on calls heretofore made, will count as man for man. The equalization of the amount of military service rendered by deficient States and parts of States, will be effected hereafter."

On Monday afternoon an accident occurred near the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne depot, at Fort Wayne, which resulted in the wounding of an engineer and serious damage to an engine. The locomotive "Vulcan," of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, J. Heath, engineer, was pushing a train of freight cars over the track from the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne depot, and another freight train was coming up in the opposite direction. The latter train passed the switch, ran on to another track, and had passed beyond the reach of the down train, when, for some reason, yet unknown, the engineer commenced backing, and ran his train into the locomotive, smashing it considerably and knocking off the steam cap and the escape pipe, allowing the heavy pressure of hot steam to rush out, which filled the cab with the scalding force. Heath was scalded slightly, and had his right shoulder and arm badly wounded by being struck by a portion of the "cab," which was smashed into splinters by the force. The fireman jumped from the engine and escaped with a few slight bruises. The escape of the engineer from instant death is remarkable.

Rev. Jacob S. Patterson, of West Virginia Conference, died in Knightstoin, Indiana, on the 10th instant. The deceased was an amiable, faithful and successful minister of the M. E. Church.

On Monday, Thomas Crowin, a boy eleven years old, residing in St. Louis, was playing about the cowcatcher of a locomotive when it was put in motion. While in motion, the engineer it is alleged drove him off the guard. The result was that the boy was dreadfully mangled, and died in a few hours.

Charles Gates, a minor son of William K. Gates, of Lee, Mass., wished to enlist, three years ago, but his parents objected to it. One morning he was sent to drive the cows to pasture, on his way to work, taking his dinner with him. But at night he did not come back, because he had run away and enlisted in the 10th regiment. He remained through the three years without a furlough, and returned with the regiment unharmed by the rebel bullets. He arrived in the old pasture at home one night last week, just at "cow time," and he slowly drove up the same old cows, as if he hadn't been away for three years. His "reception" was a joyful one, none the less so as his coming was a complete surprise.

The *True Presbyterian* says of Parson Brownlow, Dr. A. J. Beckinridge, and Henry Ward Beecher: "They are representatives of the lowest and most loathsome feature of the present revolution, its thorough prostitution of the religion and ordinances of Jesus Christ to the hellish purposes of partizan politicians, beyond all previous example in history."

Brigham Young is growing liberal. He recently invited a minister of the Church of England, who was passing through Utah, to preach in the Bowery on Sunday, and was himself attentive throughout.

A loyal Methodist Convention was held in Knoxville, July 9th and 10th. There were fifty-five delegates present, representing all portions of East Tennessee. Of this number twenty-seven were preachers and twenty-eight were laymen. It was a loyal and harmonious meeting, and a special committee developed the fact that there were still one hundred and fifteen loyal preachers within the bounds of Holston Conference. The Convention resolved to return to the old Methodist Church again, and called upon the Southern Conference to meet them in Annual Conference at Knoxville, in October next. This movement is significant, and the assurance is given that a large majority of the Methodist membership in East Tennessee remain true to the old Church and the Union.

On Thursday morning last the body of a man named Samuel C. Risley was discovered under the bridge over the canal at Holyoke, Mass. The head and face were so swollen and black as to render identification impossible. He had been murdered. Seven persons have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the transaction, deceased leaves a wife and two adult daughters. He was fifty-six years of age.

FROM THE OIL REGION.

From the Oil City Register.

FACTS CONCERNING THE WELLS.

The interference of one oil well with another, is becoming a common occurrence upon Oil Creek. It is, to say the least, very vexatious to the lucky owner of a flowing or pumping well, who has labored day and night, expended the earnings of years of toil and self-denial, and just when he is on the highway to boundless wealth, to have his hopes crushed in a few hours, by the striking of a well near his own, that taps it, and turns his golden dreams of wealth into bitterness. Relentless water, notwithstanding the great disappointment consequent upon a disaster of this kind, the true operator takes it coolly. He well knows, that no effort or foresight of his can remedy the matter, and that he is forced to either compromise, or sell out, he seeks another location, and very frequently interseres with some one else in like manner.

It would seem, in the minds of many, to be a settled fact, that any flowing or pumping well can be tapped or deprived of its supply, by boring another well upon some particular side of it, or to which side or in what direction this is, we are not clearly informed. No one, as yet, has satisfactorily ascertained the exact bearings of the oil veins.

We might give the opinions of some who profess to know the exact directions in which an oil vein is located, but we consider it no part of our business as a lutuful journalist to theorize just at the present, but to give the facts as they occur, so that the intelligent reader can form his own conclusions. If the operator can get the exact bearings of the oil veins, to tap or interfere with any well, is an easy matter. But we are of opinion that too many exceptions have occurred to render this generally received theory or hypothesis a fixed fact. We will proceed to give a few cases in point.

Upon the M'Ilhenny Farm, in the some locality, there were seven pumping wells in full view of anyone there interfered with each other. All of them produced more or less oil. Finally, a well, the Olmstead, was bored almost in the centre of them. The consequence has been, the stoppage of all these wells, and the Olmstead at one time, not long since, flowed three hundred barrels of oil per day. How much it is producing at present, we are also advised, but suppose it don't vary greatly from that amount.

Upon the Blood Farm, a well has been bored adjoining the Duncan well, in such close proximity that the bottom of the derricks touch each other, in fact, the two wells are not over twelve feet distant. The new well has not only failed to get any considerable quantity of oil, but has not succeeded in tapping the Duncan, though it has been sunk several feet deeper. The owners of the Duncan well, should thus be relieved at this contradiction of the accepted theory.

In one case of the Phillips and Woodford wells, when both are tubed, the Phillips well runs pure oil, while the oil from the Woodford is "rily" or mixed with about forty per cent. of water. These two wells are located only a few yards apart in an almost direct line.

The Hammond well, on the Widow McClintock Farm, is surrounded by wells in every direction. Yet at the commencement, it flowed at the rate of five or six hundred barrels of oil per day. A strong stream of water from what direction has never been fully ascertained, literally drowned it out, and it ceased flowing after yielding its greasy treasure in such copious abundance for a short time. But strangely enough, the latest advices from this well represent that the pump is rapidly gaining upon the water, oil has come up in the proportion of about one third, there is a good show of gas, and the indications are that this well will soon approximate, if not exceed, its former supply. Such is the reward of perseverance.

The cases we have mentioned are aggravated ones. Some of these occurring from the reason that parties had leased wells, or operated the wells already bored, with the intent of tapping or interfering with them, in order to be enabled to levy black mail.

Now that all this loss to individuals and injury to the general trade could have been avoided, had the parties felt disposed to exercise towards each other a more compromising and christian feeling, the reader can imagine. But, then, the sole object of many men here, as elsewhere, is to make money, and too many think the end justifies the means. The necessity of some legislative enactment, to effectually remedy this matter, if such a thing be possible, is keenly felt, and we trust that measures will be taken to check this cut-throat operation. We can see no reason why the law should not protect the man's property from injury by his neighbor, as much in oil well as anything else.

The instances above, we have only cited to show how utterly useless it is to attempt to theorize upon a matter of which only the great chemist of the Universe knows the causes and effects.

JOURNEY TO RICHMOND.

Col. Jaques, of Illi., and Edmond Kirke, of N. Y, Visit Richmond.

Their Interview with Jeff Davis

Their Treatment at the Spottswood House.

APPEARANCE OF RICHMOND.

Everything Looks Like Grim War.

Women, Cripples and Soldiers, Line the Streets.

OUR PRISONERS COMFORTABLE.

THEY MA NTAIN GOOD SPIRITS.

JEFF. DAVIS INCORRIGIBLE.

No Hopes of Reconciliation.

Filling Up the RanKS of the Union Army the only way to Peace.

RETURN OF THE EMBASSY.

ITS UNOFFICIAL CHARACTER.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

The following is a Washington special to the *Inquirer:*

WASHINGTON, July 20.

As the James River boat arrived it became known that among its passengers were two men who left Richmond only on Monday last. To have an interview with these distinguished travelers was, of course, desired. Hardly had they landed before rumor, ever busy, telegraphed over the country that two Unit States Commissioners had just returned from Richmond, after the transaction of most important official business. But rumor in this case was grievously in error. The travelers neither transacted business in Richmond of an official or important character so far as present results are concerned.

The gentlemen who have thus succeeded in visiting Richmond are, Col. James F. Jaques, 23d Illinois regiment, and Edmund Kirke, of New York, the well-known author of "Among The Pines," and other works.

Colonel Jaques has been in the army almost ever since the beginning of the war. He is 45 years of age; is pleasing in his address, although somewhat reserved in manners.

The report that these gentlemen acted in any official capacity for our Government, or that they were in any respect recognized either here or in Richmond as agents, messengers, envoys, or commissioners of the United States is untrue.

They went upon a mission perfectly and wholly distinct from any connection with our authorities, and again, the object of their mission was not present in its nature but altogether ulterior and depended upon contingencies which may arise hereafter.

Although it is not officially known here what was the precise nature of this mission, still it is understood among those who claim to be specially informed that it looks to a restoration of peace.

It is stated that Col. Jacques with whom this idea originated, proposed nearly a year ago, that he should be allowed to visit Richmond and present his views upon reconciliat on to the Confederate authorities.

Permission was granted him and he proceeded upon his mission as far as Petersburg, when he returned without material success.

Last week with the permission of the President, Colonel Jaques left his command in the west, and again essayed his mission to rebeldom.

He received from Mr. Lincoln a letter of personal recommendation to Gen. Grant to pass him through the lines and otherwise forward his views. In no other respect did Col. Jaques receive any support from the President, neither was there given to him by any of our authorities any warrant whatever for official negotiations.

It was simply a private mission of the Colonel, with which the President had no reason to interfere.

Accompanied by Edmund Kirke, the Colonel proceeded to General Grant's headquarters, and having been permitted to pass our lines, they started for Richmond by the northern bank of the James river. They found no difficulty in entering the Confederate lines, and, in fact, courtesy was kindly extended to them as they journeyed toward the capital, which they reached on Saturday last.

As soon as Colonel Jaques arrived at Richmond. He requested that he might be placed under guard, which was done, although the utmost freedom was extended to him.

He was assigned elegant apartments at the Spottswood House, the best hotel in Richmond. During his stay of three days he fared in the most sumptuous manner. His table groaned with the choicest of the market, and the most savory viands were laid out in profusion before him. All kinds of meats and vegetables were served up in the most recherche style, and champagne at sixty dollars a bottle and wines at fifty were not wanting to complete the richness of the entertainment. Gold spoons and forks also added by their glitter to the board so festively spread. His bill for three days was over five hundred dollars in confederate money, but he found himself unable to give the slightest reward for such distinguished hospitality.

Colonel Jaques has had two interviews with Jefferson Davis, in his office, in the Custom House. He fully explained his views to the President and endeavored to press them upon his consideration. No official report, however, having been as yet given of these interviews, it is unknown what success attended them. We opine, however, that Mr. Davis cannot at present be argued into the consideration of any terms of peace which do not have as their cardinal principles the recognition of the Confederacy.

Jefferson Davis, notwithstanding all previous reports to the contrary, looks hale and hearty. His health was never better than at present, and the indications are that he will live out three score years and ten. He still remains blind in one eye; but he sees very distinctly out of the other—which is quite evident from the manner in which he has managed the rebellion. He who waits for the rebellion to cease through the demise of the rebel President, had best cease such hopes and join the Union Army, as a speedier method with which to terminate the war.

During Col. Jaques stay in Richmond he visited the prison of Libby and Belle Island. He was very agreeably disappointed to find our men comfortably situated, and as well cared for as was possible under the circumstances. Desperate cases of our wounded are retained in the hospitals at Richmond.

Our brave boys were bearing up cheerfully under their sufferings, and were receiving all needful attention, and everything possible was being done for their recovery by Surgeons and attendants. This will be cheering news for many anxious mothers and wives throughout the North.

As might be supposed, Richmond only suggests thoughts of war. Its streets are almost deserted; women, cripples and soldiers alone give life to the thoroughfares of the rebel capital.

Many stores are, however, kept open, and there is some business, but nothing in comparison to the activity before the war. Everything looks warlike, and everybody seems intent only upon the great struggle now in progress. Colonel Jacques during his visit had several interviews with Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, Mr. Ould, Commissioner of Exchange, and with other rebel dignitaries and autnorities.

From them all he received the kindest attention. As he took his leave of President Davis last Monday, Mr. Davis took Col. Jaques by both his hands, pressed them warmly and cordially, and said that, leaving out of view the present struggle, he had the highest respect for the Colonel's character and aims,—on Monday night Colonel Jaques and his companion returned to General Grant's headquarters, and continued their journey to this city. It is understood that Col. Jaques will soon publish an authentic account of this visit, and the object connected with it and whatever may be thought of the Colonel's purposed means of reconciliation, there can be no doubt both as to his honesty and unswerving loyalty.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important from Mississippi

CAUTION TO EMIGRANTS.

States Accepting Land Grants.

The Navy Yard Site West.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

Cautioning Emigrants.

It is known that at least one foreign minister resident in Washington, has written to Europe advising the people of his country not to emigrate to the United States during the next fifty days, for the reason that New York recruiting agents will be likely to get most of them into the army as soon as they land. He also advises the skilled mechanics not to come here with the hope of finding employment in our manufactories, because it is coming to be the policy of the Government to pay its money only to those who can render military service.

States Accepting Land Grants.

To this date the States of Rhode Island, Illinois, Kentucky, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maine, Maryland and Ohio, in the order named have availed themselves of the provisions of the act granting lands for the benefit of agricultural colleges.

The Scrip has been issued to them, covering four million seven hundred and ninety nine thousand three hundred and sixty acres, being thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in the Thirty-Seventh Congress. The Commissioners of the General Land Office, and is now issuing scrip to West Virginia, which will receive one hundred and fifty thousand acres.

The scrip is in pieces of one hundred and sixty acres. During the week ending yesterday the treasury issued but two hundred and ninety-five thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars of ten-forty bonds. In the same time it issued nineteen millions two hundred and twenty-seven thousand and seventy-three dollars of bonds under the loan of March, 1863, payable after 1881. The six per cent. one year certificates were increased two millions five hundred thousand, and the three years compound interest notes three million three hundred and twenty thousand. The amount of unpaid requisitions was decreased sixteen million two hundred and thirty-six thousand and the amount of money in the treasury increased three million six hundred and forty-one thousand and forty seven dollars and forty-four cents. Among the vessels returned to Fortress Monroe from the unsuccessful search for the pirate Florida are not included, so far as known, those mainly relied upon to overhaul her, and the Navy Department does not yet relinquish the hope that she may be found.

The Western Navy Yard.

Nothing has yet been done relative to the examination of various sites in the west for a Navy Yard; and it is not probable that the commission authorized by Congress will be appointed for some weeks. Such measures have been taken as will, it is believed, prevent further attempts on the part of the rebels to interfere with our navigation of the James river.

The National Finances.

The New Seven-Thirty Loan.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

The advertisement for the seven and three tenths loan will appear in a few days. The law gives the secretary discretion as to what make interest on these securities payable semi annually, in which case they are not a legal tender, or payable with principal at the expiration of three years, when they mature, in which case they are legal tender. The Secretary being unwilling to take any step that might possibly lead to a further inflation of currency has chosen the former alternative The interest on the new loan will, therefore, be payable at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum semi-annually. Notes are payable at the expiration of three years or into five-twenty bonds at that time, if the Secretary has not decided whether to invite subscriptions, for a definite amount in the aggregate or not. The loan authorizes the issue of two hundred million dollars. The advertisement will be in the general form of that for the five-twenty bonds. The Assistant Treasurer of the United States designated depositories, including National banks. Such as are qualified as depositories will be authorized to receive subscriptions. The Treasury Department is preparing regulations under the act of last session relative to commercial intercourse between local and insurgent States to collect taxes, and disposed property and freedmen, or abandoned plantations. They will be issued in ten days or a fortnight.

Story of Stanton's Resignation.

Gen Butler Urged for the Vacancy.

LATEST FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

CAPTURE OF 650 PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

The sensational story of New York *World* to the effect that Secretary Stanton has resigned, appears to be believed in some parts of the West.

The President to-day read a telegram from Indianapolis urging him to appoint General Butler to the vacancy.

Nothing has been received from Gen. Sherman in the last 48 hours. When last heard from he had seized the railroad from Atlanta eastward, and had seen nothing of Johnston's main force for 24 hours.

One hundred and fifty rebel prisoners came in to-day. There are reports of the capture of 500 more.

Gifts to the Christian Commission.

$21,000 FROM MORGAN COUNTY ILLINOIS.

$5000 From the Penn Cenral Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

The United States Christian Commission sent to the Army of the Potomac to-day a patent, self-warming chapel for use especially after battle. It was presented to the Commission by the inventor, Jacob Danton, and was drawn through the city to-day, attracting much attention. The chapel is a wagon, the front part of which looks like an artillery caisson, and contains cans for holding tea, coffee, bread, farina, and prepared beef. The back part has three large boilers, under which are furnaces. Forty-two gallons of coffee can be prepared 20 minutes after the fire is kindled. Enough food can be cooked in it to feed 60 men at one time well. It will be an excellent thing for the relief of the wounded after battle. The President of the Christian Commission informs me of the receipt of twenty-one thousand dollars for the Commission from Morgan county Illinois. Ten thousand of this was contributed by Jacob Strauer, a wealthy farmer of that county. The Commission also received $5,000 to-day as a donation from the Penna. Central Railroad company.

Thirty Years' Notes Being Prepared.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

The Secretary of the Treasury is having prepared, soon to be issued, 7-30 notes, running for thirty years, and convertiable at maturity into United States bonds, interest payable semi-annually. These notes are not to be used as legal tender.

The Fire on Long Island,

A DANGEROUS NEW COUNTERFEIT.

NEW YORK, July 20.

The fire on Long Island destroyed 4,000 acres of woods. No lives lost. A company of 900 Mormons leave for Albany and go westward, this morning. They came from London.

A special to the *Commercial*, from Washington, says a new counterfeit of the postage and dollar was received at the Treasury yesterday. It was so perfect that when half of it was sent down to the engravers' room they pronounced it genuine.

Gov. Seymour, of New York, Declines to Send Agents South to Recruit.

ALBANY, July 20.

Gov. Seymour will not appoint a State agent to recruit in the south. He does not believe this to be practicable. He thinks counties choose to pay bounties and appoint agents for this purpose they can do so; and the State authority will give him such facilities as the act of Congress directs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important from Mississippi

General Smith Heard From.

A Three Days' Fight With Forrest.

The Rebels Handsomely Whipped.

Their Loss Twenty-five Hundred—Union Casualties Only Three Hundred—Gen. Faulkner and Col. Forrest Killed—Gen. Forrest Wounded.

MEMPHIS, July 18.

I am indebted to one of General Washburne's staff for the following: On the 5th inst., General Washburne sent out a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery from Lagrange, under Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith and Brigadier Generals Mower and Grierson, with instructions to move in pursuit of General Forrest, to bring him to bay, fight and whip him.

General Smith was ordered to pursue Forrest to Columbus Mississippi, if he did not overtake him on this side. A dispatch from Gen. Smith to Gen. Washburne, received today, says:

"I have met Lee, Forrest and Walker, at Tupelo, and whipped them badly on three different days. Our loss is small compared with that of the rebels. I bring back everything in good order. Nothing is lost."

A scout has since arrived at Lagrange, who reports the enemy's loss twenty-five hundred, and their defeat overwhelming.

It is also stated by persons who have come in that the rebel General Faulkner and Col. Forrest were killed, and Gen. Forrest wounded in the foot, and his horse and equipments captured.

From other sources I learn that Smith met Forrest near Pontotoc, on Wednesday, the 13th, fought that day, also on Thursday and Friday, driving him below Tupelo, whipping him badly in five different battles.

Our loss is said to be less than three hundred, while the rebels lost over two thousand.

Colonel Wilkins Smith, of Minnesota, who commanded the brigade, was killed.

Affairs in Missouri.

FURTHER GUERRILLA OUTRAGES.

Recent Raids in the Northwest.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.

Private letters from Lexington say that from 300 to 400 bushwhackers are in Ray county. Some Federal troops had a fight with them on Sunday, near Richmond, in which six of the men were reported killed. About 400 guerrillas were at Ekton on Monday. About thirty bushwhackers killed nine citizens in Carroll county, robbed the mail coach and passengers, and did considerable promiscuous thieving last week. All the persons murdered had been in the military service, and were prominent Union men.

The St. Joseph *Herald* of yesterday says, that that city is full of refugees from the lower counties, and hundreds and gone to Leavenworth and other places. The panic extends throughout the whole country, and all the business houses in Weston have closed, and the citizens were in constant fears of a raid. About fourteen buildings were burned in Platte City by the Federal troops, including the Platte *Sentinel* office, and a few citizens' houses belonging to Union men. Col. Ford tried to save the *Sentinel* office, but the fire made too much progress.

A dispatch without date, signed by Thornton H. Todd, commanding guerrillas in Platte City, stating they were about ready to concentrate; asking for the state of things; acknowledging the receipt of twenty-one thousand dollars, and they would cross the Missouri river below Parksville Ford, Kansas river west of Wyandotte, and accomplish their trip through Kansas. The rebel force is divided into two parts a few days' plundering to join the rebel army south, effecting his escape through Kansas. Todd had been joined in Platte and Clay counties in a few months, and recruited 1,200 men, and during this time had been aided, protected concealed and subsisted by the citizens of those counties.

The steamer *War Eagle*, on her way down the Missouri river, was fired on by guerrillas at Rockport, but no one was injured.

The Kansas militia are mustering. Hemp is firm. Flour is firm at $9 50@9 75 for single extra and $11 00@11 50 for double extra. Wheat is unchanged; prime at $2 25 and choice at $2 40. Corn is firmer at $1 30@1 42½ and choice pure white stiff at $1 50. Oats is higher at 95@96c. Provisions are firm; country clear sides at 16½c, and shoulders at 15c. Whisky is firm at $1 70@$1 75.

Thornton's Guerrillas in Missouri

The Loyalists Rallying.

Guerrillas Said to be 500 Strong.

They try to Cross the River.

Nothing Later from Smith's Expedition.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., July 20.

Thornton's guerrillas, nearly four hundred strong, were in Carroll county to-day, and will make an effort to cross the Missouri river, west of Lexington, but not closely hard, but his force is insufficient to effect much.

The loyalists are rallying to his standard, however, and Northern Missouri will soon be a hot place for bushwhackers.

CAIRO, July 20.

The steamer City of Alton from Memphis yesterday evening, arrived with fifty bales of cotton for St. Louis. The Memphis papers contain nothing from Smith's expedition in addition to that received from our Memphis report last night.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., July 20.

Advices from Chillicothe state that Thornton was twenty miles south of there this morning. He told his men he was going into Howard county, but it is believed he will try to cross the Missouri river and get south. A scout from there reports the 300 guerrillas near Bloomington. Gen. Fiske's appeal is being rapidly responded to.

Raiders Overhaulod.

Sharp Encounter at Snicker's Gap.

300 Wagons of Plunder Recovered.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN.

HARRISBURG, July 20.

Important dispatches were received here last night, from which it is indicated that our forces are steadily and successfully pursuing the rebels who recently ravaged the eastern portion of Maryland, and that the pursuing party recovered a large amount of plunder from the rebels. Gen. Crook, while in pursuit on Monday last, overtook the enemy at Snicker's Gap, where a sharp encounter for a short time took place, in which the rebels fought like devils, anxious to save the grain and cattle they had succeeded in carrying that far. General Crook however was as determined that they should not escape. He whipped them handsomely, capturing over 300 wagons heavily loaded with grain, and took many prisoners. As usual the enemy left his dead and wounded on the field.

General Smith at Fortress Monroe.

Rumor of an Attack on a Gunboat with Gen. Butler on Board.

A Masked Battery near Wilcox Landing.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 19,

Maj. Gen. Smith arrived on the steamer Adelaide, from City Point this morning, and left for the front on the supply boat.

C. W. Thomas, with Maj. Mulford, Assistant Commissioner of Exchange, went up the river this morning with a few prisoners.

Conflicting rumors have been in circulation during the day of an attack on the army gunboat Charlotte by guerrillas, with Gen. Butler on board, from a masked battery of four guns, near Wilcox Landing. Nothing definite, however, has been received.

BLOCKLEY ALMSHOUSE DESTROYED

EIGHTEEN WOMEN KILLED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

The Blockley Almshouse fell to the ground this morning, by which eighteen insane women were killed and twenty wounded. Sixteen bodies have been taken out of the ruins.

GUNBOATS ORDERED TO SEA.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The *Pontiac*, double-ender, came in yesterday, and is to be dispatched to sea immediately.

The *Wyandhanna* went into commission at 1 o'clock to day, and will go to sea to-morrow.

The *Ticonderoga*, also, goes to sea to-morrow.

General A. J. Smith, who recently defeated the rebel Lee, at Tupelo, Miss., will move directly to Mobile, assisted by other columns sent forward by Gen. Canby.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

How the Enemy was Driven from his Works north of the Chattahoochee—Splendid Artillery Practice—Strength of the Abandoned Works—Terror in Atlanta—Exodus of the Inhabitants—Appearances Ahead.

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, GEORGIA, July 10th, 1864.

After the incessant and terrific din of war which has for months saluted us on all sides, this clear Sabbath morning breaks upon us, leaving us in possession of the country this side and north of the Chattahoochee river. Previous letters informed you how, after desperate resistance, the rebels were driven to this point, and that we were pressing them vigorously. As soon as they reached the river, they placed those of their forces remaining on this side, in position near the railroad bridge, where protected by their strong works, constructed along the railroad, they could defend the bridge and prevent our approach, to the last extremity. Palmer's 14th Army Corps, with Gen. R. W. Johnson's division in the advance, was thrown across the railroad and pushed forward close up to the rebel lines, posted in front of the bridge. Howard's 4th corps after having driven the rebels over the river at their pontoon crossings connected with Palmer's left, and still to his left troops filed into line, fronting the river, with a view of demonstrating towards it and watching whatever opportunity might present itself for crossing. McPherson had swung from our left at Keenesaw, and with the 15th and 16th corps was placed on the right wing, while Hooker's 20th corps connected with Palmer's right, filling up the gap intervening between the 14th corps and the right.

Our cavalry, under Stoneman, to secure our rear and right flank, moved to our extreme right, advancing along Sweetwater creek. The heaviest rebel force this side of the river was that immediately in front of the 14th corps, near the bridge. Their dislodgment, therefore, was a matter of primary solicitude with our Generals, and steps were immediately taken to drive them back.

HOW THEY WERE FORCED ACROSS THE RIVER.

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, the 14th corps was put in motion, Johnson's division ordered to advance upon the enemy. The 1st and 3d brigades of this division had the advanced lines and moved upon the enemy's works and line pits in gallant style. Before the infantry however, was put in motion, the artillery was drawn up and placed in positions previously selected, which gave an excellent range of the rebel works was obtained. The 1st Illinois battery C, of Parrot guns, commanded by Capt Prescott, a brave and accomplished officer, opened and continued most magnificently upon the enemy, while the 1st Ohio battery J, Captain Dilger, and the 1st pendant Indiana battery of 20-pounders, Captain Sturgiss commander, opened at the same time with great effectiveness. From the signal station I clearly saw the enemy's works against which our fire was directed, and much precisely were the guns fired that one shell after another went through the rebel embrasures, exploding and knocking the dirt and wood in all directions. The firing of these batteries was highly complized by the commanding general, who from the signal station was watching its effects.

THE INFANTRY ATTACK WARM WORK.

Soon after the artillery opened, the infantry lines pushed boldly forward under fire of the rebel musketry. As soon as our infantry was put in motion, clouds of dust were seen rising from the rear of the rebel lines, showing that the rebels, expecting an attack, were bringing reinforcements across the bridge. As soon as the advance began, the quick, sharp crack of musketry opened in front of the line and continued fiercely for some time. At the first outset, our men carried the first line of the rebel rifle pits, capturing quite a few prisoners. The rebels, however, being reinforced, retook this line, and our men fell back under cover of the works they had just left, having had nearly

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday, July 21, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. F. Porah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Congress—XXIId District.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Special Election---Shall Soldiers Vote?

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2d, 1864.

Rebel Proffers of Peace.

How much consequence ought to be attached to the presence of the hand of original conspirators now congregated on the Canada side at Niagara Falls, we have no definite idea. We are not disposed to entirely reject the suggestion that they are forerunners of proposals for peace from JEFF. DAVIS & Co., now on their last legs. Of course, such proposals, if made at all, will be made because the rebellion is about used up and incapable of another effort. From the outset, it has been foreseen that there would come a time when nothing would be left of the rebellion but the desperation of the leaders. For some time the people of the South have been tired of the war and ready to abandon it; and they would have done so, but for the desperate determination of the leaders, who could do nothing else but fight on, even against hope and prospect. Having in their hands absolute power, they dragged the people to the very last man capable of bearing arms into the ranks. But this has not sufficed, the steady progress of the war is against them. The moment will surely come, if it has not already come, when the rebel leaders, thus reduced, will realize that it has become purely a personal matter with them, and will so act; when they will feel that nothing is to be hoped for but terms that will let them off easy. This is precisely what all great offenders do in the end. It is what the rebel leaders will do; and we are not so certain that the presence of the THOMPSONS, the ROBINSONS, the SAUNDERS, and the rest of them at Niagara Falls, does not mean just this. Of course other and better terms will be demanded at first, but preliminary, however, to accepting, if they can get a chance, pardon, or its equivalent, for themselves and their fellow conspirators.

Another view of the matter is, that the intention is to work through the Democratic party, which, it is said, they expect to induce to put forth a platform looking to a patched-up peace, whereby the South, and especially slavery, will gain certain advantages.

Of course, a fair and square backdown by the rebels is not to be expected. Men guilty of the crime of conspiring to overthrow the Government do not act in that way, even when in the most desperate condition. They begin by nibbling around the edges, just as, apparently, DAVIS & Co. are now doing. They work most frequently through some friendly party or faction not wholly outlawed, but sometimes they employ agents, who will act as by authority or not, according to circumstances. So much as is known of the movements and sayings of the rebels gathered on the Canada border has a decided resemblance to what history records of the movements and sayings of conspirators who have been similarly situated.

We shall doubtless know more of the purposes of these men, who, outlawed at home, find an asylum and more than sympathisers on British soil. The Nation pants for peace, but will not accept a grain of dishonor or humiliation. It will accept no terms that do not contemplate Federal authority restored over all the States and territories, and, so far the question of slavery is concerned, the terms of the President's Proclamation of Freedom.

The Rebel Game of Brag—What it Means.

The Southern press is jubilant over the raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania. It rejoices with exceeding joy, but unluckily for it, the rejoicing is chiefly over what did not, rather than what did, happen. The rebels have it that Baltimore had been captured, and that Washington had surrendered, and they had much more equally reliable intelligence, all of which they have by this time learned better to understand. The Richmond papers appear to have had a mission assigned to them in connection with the raid, which was to magnify its achievements as much as possible, and to supply by invention what the reality fell short of. The reason for this is plain enough. Not only in Virginia, but especially in Georgia, the rebels were, and are still, in a desperate and desponding state. Something must be done to revive their spirits and inspire them with hope. The raid was undertaken for this object as well as for plunder. Hence the report universally circulated in the South that Washington and Baltimore had been captured, and many other things done of a corresponding character. That this was systematically done, and simply to electrify the Southern armies, there is no sort of doubt. Gen. MEADE remarked that to those who understood the actual condition of the rebels, the raid was proof of the weak and desperate state of the rebellion, and that he viewed it as a cheerful rather than as a discouraging indication.

This is the undoubted fact. The indications from every quarter go to prove that the rebels really are on their last legs, and that we have only to be steadfast in the determination to crush them to end the war speedily.

Any More of the Same Sort?

We know a whole-souled patriot in this city who speaks in this wise: "I will pay any number of men who will enlist in the United States army, for three years, the sum of $500; and if he shall die, or be killed in the service, I shall pay to his family the sum of $500." This is the spirit to manifest, and if all who have the means to enable them to make such offers as this will lend themselves to the work for a short time, we shall hear no complaints about drafting. Having a strong confidence in the righteousness of our cause, and a solid hope for the speedy restoration of peace throughout the land, the course to pursue is that which is suggested in the offer which we have referred to. Let a few gentlemen speak out, and others will surely follow.

The Hon. MYER STROUSE, Democratic member of Congress, representing the Tenth District of Pennsylvania, has been renominated.

The Post Unmasks Itself.

Last in the contemplation of negro emancipation, our President is insensible to the lamentation and woe *he is spreading throughout the country*. The idea of peace and contentment never enters his heated brain, but means and pretexts for continual slaughter are sought for in order that *his bloody purposes* may be accomplished. What in his estimation is the sacrifice of three or four millions of white men, if freedom is only secured to the same number of poor wretches who are unfitted to enjoy it? Like the aspiring youth, who fired the Ephesian dome, Mr. Lincoln seems to aim at an immortality of infamy; if so he has already been eminently successful.

We clip the above from the Pittsburgh *Post* of yesterday. That paper continues to unmask itself, and we shall in a short time find it advocating the same treasonable doctrines we have read in the Southern papers during the last four years. In fact no rebel paper has ever uttered more brutal sentiments against the President than are to be found in the above extract. The substance of the *Post's* charges is that, Mr. LINCOLN has caused all the misery and woe with which the country has been afflicted for more than three years, and that his determination to vindicate the integrity of the government in the suppression of the Rebellion is a "bloody purpose." As in the estimation of the *Post*, Mr. LINCOLN is responsible for all the bloodshed caused by the war, its next step will be a vindication of the motives and course of JEFF. DAVIS, and an expression of admiration for the heroes and martyrs of the Rebellion.

If Mr. LINCOLN is all wrong, JEFF. DAVIS must be all right. Why don't you say so, neighbor, and be done with it? You mean it, or you would manifest a little more sympathy for the Government that protects you.

The article from which the above extract is taken is intended to discourage enlistments. The *Post* does not desire our armies to be reinforced. It prefers that they should be withdrawn from the field, altogether, that the rebels may ride roughshod over the Government. In its heart it wishes the complete success of the Rebellion, or we would not find it giving utterance to such disgusting sentiments as above. But we are glad to know that such idle ravings do not amount to anything. Mr. LINCOLN intends that the Rebellion shall be crushed, and in GRANT's hands the work will be surely and effectually accomplished. The *Post* may continue to sympathize with its "erring brethren," but it won't matter.

Reverend Rebels in Assembly.

The Southern Presbyterian Assembly, or as it rejoices to style itself—"The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States," for 1864, met at Charlotte, N. C., on the 5th of May. The Rev. J. S. WILSON, of Georgia, was Moderator. There were present thirty-seven ministers and twenty-seven ruling elders among whom were Drs. M. D. HOGE, R. L. DABNEY, and W. S. WHITE, of Va., Rev. Drs. ADGER and A. A. PORTER, of S. C.; Rev. Dr. J. H. RICE of Miss.; and Rev. Dr. J. L. KIRKPATRICK and D. A. PENICK of North Carolina. The only delegate from beyond the Mississippi was Rev. R. F. BUNTING. From presbyteries within our lines were Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Winchester, Dr. B. M. PALMER, formerly of New Orleans, and two from Memphis. Dr. J. LEIGHTON WILSON presented the annual reports of the executive committees of *foreign and domestic missions*, and Dr. LEYBURN, the report of the committee of publication. The work of revision of the "standards" and hymn book was advanced, but with no final results. The Seminary at Columbia reported that the number of students had decreased from sixty-seven to seven; and we have seen it elsewhere stated that in Union Seminary, Virginia, there was but one student in attendance. The subject of uniting with the New School (Southern) Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. ROSS the great miscegenator of Alabama, as much octoroon in person as in theology, is the leader, was up for discussion, and served only to bring out in very bold relief that there is no common sympathy between Virginia and South Carolina (at least of a religious kind) yet. Adversity does not seem to have much effect upon these non-combatant rebels. There appears to be a providence, in the affairs of that church, however, for it has become so wilted that its Theological seminaries only count eight students preparing to preach the righteousness of negro slavery. Truly the "zeal of their house hath eaten them up." Dr. STILES' "Southern Aid Society" would do well to revive about this time, and help these patient disciples, out of their present afflictions, which we trust, are but for a moment. Behold, we look for a speedy collapse of the rebel fabric, when the status of the rebel Presbyterian Churches, both old and new school, will be changed in the twinkling of an eye, and when AMERICAN shall take the place of *Southern*, to denote the religious whereabouts of those who were first called Christians at Antioch.

How to Fill the Quota Quickly.

As the conscription is to be for men to serve one year, and as the County Volunteer Bonds now awaiting many months to run for three years, it is evident that not the men but the years should be counted in filling up the quota. For instance, the President calls for 500,000 men for one year each, is simply equivalent to 500,000 years of service. From this city, therefore, the President calls for according to previous estimates, 15,000 years of service. Now if the committee should succeed in enlisting 15,00 men for three years each, and thus filling the quota, they would be supplying 45,000 years of service, would really be supplying 45,000 years, or three times as much as it was asked. True, the volunteer might be killed before the three years were out, but the conscript might be killed before the one year was out. Besides, the volunteer would be in a better condition to fight than the conscript, and would be more likely to live out the three years than the conscript the one year. Let the committee, therefore, fill the quota with volunteers for three years, and not with conscripts for one year, and the work will be done more speedily and effectually.

Raising our Quota.

Scarcely has the fiat gone forth that 500,000 men are needed, and must be forthcoming to fill up the ranks of our armies, when Governor CURTIN announces his desire to take advantage of the third section of the act of Congress, of July 4th, and general orders of the War Department No. 27, and his readiness to appoint agents to recruit for Pennsylvania regiments in the revolted States. We are glad to understand that the Governor fully appreciates the necessity which has prompted the President to make the call, and that he is determined that our State must not languish at a time when a quota is demanded. As the duties of recruiting agents under this act will be of very great importance, it is the desire of his Excellency to consult with the people in the various districts of the State so that he may secure the services of competent and reliable officers who will comprehend and fulfil the duties incumbent upon them. We trust that the people of Pittsburgh will not delay attending to this matter, and so co-operate with the Governor that the cause may be promoted in the field as well as at home. Let us approach the work of filling up our quota with a loyal determination that a draft for that purpose shall not be needed.

The Mayor of New York and the Workingmen.

On Monday the officers of the Workingmen's Association in New York called at the office of Mayor GUNTHER and presented him with a warm and sensible protest against the insinuations made by him in reference to their character as law abiding citizens, in which that officer indulged in his late letter to Major-General SANDFORD. The Mayor was not present to receive the delegation, but the protest was served upon his Chief Clerk.

This is an admirable step on the part of the working men of New York, and speaks volumes for their loyalty. The fact that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of protecting themselves from probable imposition, and with the view of obtaining wages at a ratio with the high prices of the necessaries of life, has no reference to the currency, and certainly does not justify even their Mayor in misrepresenting them before the world. Mr. GUNTHER will thus have another opportunity of rushing "unintentionally," and perhaps unwillingly, into print.

Promotion for Gallant Service in the Field.

Private R. Hutchinson McCoy, of the 158th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been commissioned as a Second Lieutenant, of Company B, for gallant service in the field, in one of the late battles before Petersburg. Private McCoy conducted himself like a soldier and a man, and he will doubtless act in his new capacity so as to be worthy of the honor conferred upon him. He belongs to Centre County.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD EDUCATIONAL FUND.—It will be remembered that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company appropriated fifty thousand dollars to the State to educate and maintain the orphan children of Pennsylvania soldiers or sailors slain during the war. This fund will be disbursed among these destitute orphans as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. The Legislature, at its last session, conferred the authority to expend the sum, on Governor Curtin, and on Saturday last he appointed the Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes to superintend the disposition of the fund. A plan for carrying into effect the design of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the intention of the Legislature, will be matured in a few days.

Personal.

Samuel Jackson Gardiner, late senior editor of the Newark (N. J.,) *Daily Advertiser*, died July 14, at "Willey's," White Mountains, North Conway, N. H., aged 76 years and 6 days.

Mr. Lincoln, in private conversation on Monday, previous to the issue of the new call for 500,000 men, recognized all the elements of dissatisfaction which that measure was likely to bring with it, and with his usual tact and force emphatically that the men were needed, and must be had, and that they should be had in consequence, he would have a full feast of satisfaction of going down with the colors flying.

A suit is now pending in the New York Court of Common Pleas against John Morrisey, the prize fighter and gambler, for the recovery of $11,750. It appears that John Moran, the plaintiff in the case, had ventured his fortunes in the faro bank, and the several amounts he invested in the game amounted to the handsome "amount advanced." Pabla de Arista has also an action in the same Court against Morrisey, recovering $4,000, alleged to have been lost in his saloons in New York and Saratoga. Can anybody wonder that John Morrisey gets rich, after this?

Mr. Samuel H. W. Kay, of Philadelphia, late of the United States sloop-of-war *Constellation*, in the Mediterranean service, has been appointed Acting Paymaster in the United States Navy.

A private letter addressed to a gentleman in Philadelphia, throws some new light upon the circumstances attending the death of General Wadsworth, which were before involved in doubt and mystery. When General Wadsworth was wounded he fell into the rebel hands and remained under their care while he lived. He was taken to the hospital improvised in the Wilderness, at White Oak or Oak Run Church, where his wounds were dressed. He had been struck by a rifle ball in the top and back of the head, the ball breaking the superior part of the occipital bone. The rebel surgeons treated him with the kindness and attention due to a brave soldier faithfully as if he had been one of their own officers. He never spoke after being wounded. On his death he left a memorandum book containing his name and rank; when any one asked or if he gave it willingly, but when it was returned to the rebel authorities they refused it. He was unable to swallow. Food was given him, but he could not swallow even milk. When he died, a patriotic Irishman named Patrick McCrackin, procured a coffin at his personal expense and buried the General. The same uniform that he wore in the heat of battle, when dyed with the gore of carnage ill in the tangled woods of the Wilderness, formed his grave clothes. A few rebel deserters who came over to our lines brought the body and effects to the rebel lines. Lieut. Pace of Washington gave in their charge a letter to Mrs. Wadsworth, which they never delivered.

The last number of *Macmillan's Magazine* contains a sketch of Hawthorne, contributed by Mr. Edward Duey. The writer says: "On the last evening that I passed there, I remember that our talk rambled, after many things, as men's talk often will, to the question of what was the greatest thing in this world. We were speaking of the spiritualists. One, that experience recommences, under another form, the moment after death. 'Ah!' said Hawthorne, half chaffing, half seriously, 'I hope there will be a break.' *A couple of thousand years or so of sleep is the least that I can do with before I begin life again.*' For, though Yankee in intellectual structure, having always been the strange sense of the direct connection between the spiritual and the material which is the Yankee intellectual specialty, within shines out in Lowell's satire as in holmes' theory that the bite of a rattlesnake might impart moral qualities, he was not Yankee either in person or by temperament. He was utterly un-American in look—unlike, that is, the normal Yankee type as we picture it. As I write, I can see him now, with that grand, broad forehead, fringed scantily by the loose worn, wavy hair, passing from black to gray, with the deep-sunk flashing eyes—sometimes bright, sometimes sad, and always 'distant'-looking—as if they saw something beyond what common eyes could see, and with the feminine mouth, which, at its master's bidding—or rather at the bidding of some thought over which its master had no control—could smile so wondrous pleasantly."

One of the stories of the day is this: That Emperor Napoleon lately proposed to send decorations to Lee and some of his officers, because of the obstinacy of the resistance which they had made to Grant, but was finally and with induced to reconsider his purpose only through the earnest remonstrances of M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

Matilda Heron has been having a "difference" with one of her Chicago critics. He objected to the manner of "Camille," and said that she was getting played out;" and in reply she sent to the editor a tremendous blast against the writer, in which she called him "an unfledged gentleman," and expressed her utter contempt for "the immoral, impertinent screaming of half-fledged manikins, or the besotted imaginings of a par-boiled brain."

Ex-Secretary Chase will pass a short season in Rhode Island with Senator Sprague, his son-in-law.

A likely negro, about 22 years old, who was accepted as a substitute, a few days since, at the United States sloop-of-war *Constellation*, in the Mediterranean service, has been appointed Acting Paymaster in the United States Navy.

A private letter addressed to a gentleman in Philadelphia, throws some new light upon the circumstances attending the death of General Wadsworth, which were before involved in doubt and mystery. When General Wadsworth was wounded he fell into the rebel hands and remained under their care while he lived. He was taken to the hospital improvised in the Wilderness, at White Oak or Oak Run Church, where his wounds were dressed. He had been struck by a rifle ball in the top and back of the head, the ball breaking the superior part of the occipital bone. The rebel surgeons treated him with the kindness and attention due to a brave soldier faithfully as if he had been one of their own officers. He never spoke after being wounded. On his death he left a memorandum book containing his name and rank; when any one asked or if he gave it willingly, but when it was returned to the rebel authorities they refused it. He was unable to swallow. Food was given him, but he could not swallow even milk. When he died, a patriotic Irishman named Patrick McCrackin, procured a coffin at his personal expense and buried the General. The same uniform that he wore in the heat of battle, when dyed with the gore of carnage ill in the tangled woods of the Wilderness, formed his grave clothes. A few rebel deserters who came over to our lines brought the body and effects to the rebel lines. Lieut. Pace of Washington gave in their charge a letter to Mrs. Wadsworth, which they never delivered.

The last number of *Macmillan's Magazine* contains a sketch of Hawthorne, contributed by Mr. Edward Duey. The writer says: "On the last evening that I passed there, I remember that our talk rambled, after many things, as men's talk often will, to the question of what was the greatest thing in this world. We were speaking of the spiritualists. One, that experience recommences, under another form, the moment after death. 'Ah!' said Hawthorne, half chaffing, half seriously, 'I hope there will be a break.' *A couple of thousand years or so of sleep is the least that I can do with before I begin life again.*' For, though Yankee in intellectual structure, having always been in the strange sense of the direct connection between the spiritual and the material which is the Yankee intellectual specialty, within shines out in Lowell's satire as in holmes' theory that the bite of a rattlesnake might impart moral qualities, he was not Yankee either in person or by temperament. He was utterly un-American in look—unlike, that is, the normal Yankee type as we picture it. As I write, I can see him now, with that grand, broad forehead, fringed scantily by the loose worn, wavy hair, passing from black to gray, with the deep-sunk flashing eyes—sometimes bright, sometimes sad, and always 'distant'-looking—as if they saw something beyond what common eyes could see, and with the feminine mouth, which, at its master's bidding—or rather at the bidding of some thought over which its master had no control—could smile so wondrous pleasantly."

One of the stories of the day is this: That Emperor Napoleon lately proposed to send decorations to Lee and some of his officers, because of the obstinacy of the resistance which they had made to Grant, but was finally and with induced to reconsider his purpose only through the earnest remonstrances of M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

Matilda Heron has been having a "difference" with one of her Chicago critics. He objected to the manner of "Camille," and said that she was getting played out;" and in reply she sent to the editor a tremendous blast against the writer, in which she called him "an unfledged gentleman," and expressed her utter contempt for "the immoral, impertinent screaming of half-fledged manikins, or the besotted imaginings of a par-boiled brain."

Ex-Secretary Chase will pass a short season in Rhode Island with Senator Sprague, his son-in-law.

A likely negro, about 22 years old, who was accepted as a substitute, a few days since, at the provost marshal's office, Springfield, Mass., bore the marks of the whip in great scars upon almost every inch of his back. He was born a Missouri slave, but was sold south into Mississippi.

President Lincoln will not be present at the Commencement of Harvard College.

Mr. John Hopper, agent of the New England Life Insurance Company, in New York, died at his residence in Ulster county, N. Y., on Monday. He was born in Philadelphia in the year 1815. He was an earnest, zealous man in every humane enterprise in which he was engaged.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. BROOKS.—The following occurs in a letter from the army to the New York *Herald*:

"General W. H. T. Brooks, lately in command of the gallant Tenth army corps, received notification yesterday morning from the War department that his resignation, recently tendered, was accepted. General Brooks was an admirable officer, a graduate of West Point, and a major in the regular army of the United States. The service parts with a very able soldier in General Brooks."

We have no where else seen this subject alluded to.

General Intelligence.

Two soldiers, named R. S. Gordon and D. Leary, were hanged near the headquarters of the army of the Potomac on the 15th inst., for having entered the house of Mrs. Mary E. Stiles, near the Prince George Court House, and committed rape upon her.

Some idea of the refined amusement which the people of St. Louis indulge in during this warm weather, may be gathered from the following item, which includes the *Christian* names of all the parties—the dogs and the other animals: "On Saturday night an exciting dog fight came off at the cock pit, on Chesnut street, for a purse of $300. Coffee Mike entered the imported Edinburg bull dog 'Seattle,' who on this occasion was handled by Rolling Mill Dick, *alias* Dick the Devil. Ike Haupt entered the Rochester bull dog 'Sport,' who was handled by Curley, a well-known sport. Miles Gibbons and Jerry Donovan were chosen judges, Rat Looney and Sam. Martin referees, and Val. McKinney, bottle-holder. Over one hundred spectators were present, and bets ran high. The bull and the favorite. Two rounds were fought with terrific fury, the combat lasting thirty-five minutes. At the end of the second round it was found that Sport was badly used up, and the victorious Seattle was dragged from his conquered opponent by the hind legs. The Scotch dog was not much hurt, and will fight on Monday for a second engagement."

In a recently published report, the occupations of the emigrants who left Great Britain for this country and Australia last year are thus defined: Agricultural laborers, gardeners, carters, &c., 2242; bakers, 462; blacksmiths and farriers, 247; bookbinders and stationers, 82; boot and shoemakers, 517; braziers; tinsmiths, whitesmiths, &c., 266; brick and tile makers, potters, &c., 34; bricklayers, masons, plasterers, slaters, &c., 1341; builders, 51; butchers, poulterers, &c., 169; cabinet makers and upholsterers, 68; carpenters and jointers, 1804; carvers and gilders, 36; clerks, 792; clock and watchmakers, 90; coachmakers and trimmers; 18, coal miners, 45; coopers, 150; domestic servants, 246; dyers, 23; engravers, 40; engineers, 453; farmers, graziers, and other professional men, merchants, &c., 2515; jewellers and silversmiths, 17; general laborers, 55,976; locksmiths, gunsmiths, &c., 23; millers, maltsers, 217; millwrights, 33; miners and quarrymen, 3126; painters, paperhangers, plumbers, and glaziers, 520; pensioners, 49; printers, 160; ropemakers, 7; saddlers and harness makers, 91; sailmakers, 11; sawyers, 66; seamen, 392; shipwrights, 31; shopkeepers, 1116; general smiths, 809; spinners and weavers, 2886; sugar bakers, 9; surgeons, &c., 68; surveyors, 17; tailors, 658; tallow-chandlers, 9; tanners and curriers, 62; turners, 23; wheelwrights, 71; woolcombers and sorters, 9; other mechanics, 1,005; persons having no trade, 2316; not distinguished, 7691. So much for male emigrants. The female emigrants of last year may be classed thus: Domestic and farm servants, nurses, &c., 19,683; gentlewomen and governesses, 249; milliners, dressmakers and needlewomen, 1113; married women, 23,881; shopwomen, 5; mechanics not before specified, 208; not distinguished, 21,062. A great number of children were also comprised in the emigration of last year—viz: 15,705 male children of from 1 to 12 years, 8197 infants, and 19,251 children not distinguished as to age.

"A British Shipbuilder" writes to the Liverpool *Post* to say that "retribution and justice await Captain Wilkes, and that he may overtake him sooner than he anticipates."

In England a lawsuit is in progress between Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co., English publishers of the copyright edition of "Haunted Hearts," and Routledge & Co., whom Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co. denounce as pirates, they having issued an English edition reprinted from the American. Authors will look with interest to the decision, as settling the question if a copyright can be secured on both sides of the Atlantic.

A New Bedford paper says: A gentleman left at our office yesterday a knot of handsome looking white yarn, carded and spun by an old lady 85 years of age, from the hair of a poodle dog. We are rejoiced that a poodle dog can live and to such good purpose, the light of little brutes may all be incontinently sheared.

Cannel coal has been found on the Cottonwood river, about one hundred miles from St. Paul. The vein is eighty-eight feet below the surface; and is six feet in thickness. This discovery is of very great importance to the manufacturing interests of Minnesota.

The new and beautiful steamship "Emily B. Souder, was opened for public inspection at Philadelphia, on Wednesday. She now goes to New York to take her place in the line plying between that port and New Orleans.

The Philadelphia *North American* says, that city is swarming with secession spies and prowling vagabonds, who if arrested can find plenty of "first class" copperhead citizens to enter bail for them. Suspicious characters have lately been noticed lurking about Bridesburg, in the vicinity of the United States Arsenal. Of different persons various questions, such as the number of employees in the arsenal, &c., have been asked, and when the name of the guard, were asked. That the fellows were rebels in disguise who had evil designs against the Arsenal is more than probable. The matter was brought to the knowledge of the proper authorities, and measures were taken to overhaul the suspected parties, but they suddenly disappeared from the neighborhood. The guards at the Arsenal have since been largely increased.

An application to examine Manton Marble, of the New York *World*, as to the proprietorship of that paper, on Monday came up at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice Barnard, and was adjourned until the first Monday in September. The application was in the case of George Wilkes against the proprietors of the *World*, to make them liable for the publication of, and comments on, the letter of "T. W." in the *World* of the 4th inst. The *Gazette de Moscow* states that on the 4th of June a terrible fire destroyed all the wooden buildings that had been constructed for the business of the great fair at Nijni-Novgorod. All the shops on the line of the Oka, a verst in length, all the theatres and shows, thirty restaurants, fifty public houses or hotels, the public bath-houses, and several churches, were destroyed. The Tartar mosque and three or four houses are all that were preserved from the fire.

A conference has recently been held by the contractors of the light-draft monitor Ironclads, lately in course of construction under the superintendence of Chief Engineer Stimers, New York and Boston, and the officers of the Navy Department, it being alleged that they are very signal failures, and that further expenditure of money upon them would be money wasted. The contractors, it seems, are unable to obtain them afloat, and the trials that have so fully performed in accordance with the plans furnished by the department's authorized agent, as they have been, cause together to consider the matter, and if possible, obtain relief. The meeting, which took place at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, was strictly private.

A late number of the Deseret *News* says: "A large load of very fine cotton passed our office on Monday, on its way to president Young's cotton factory. We hear from many quarters favorable reports of the growth of the King Cotton. Lieut. Pace of Washington is raising fifteen acres this season, which is looking well, and, for that place, is very encouraging."

Special Agent Gayler, of the Post-Office Department, arrested, on Saturday, Charles W. Whaites, a clerk employed in the Foreign Department of the New York Post-Office, on a charge of small robbery. The prisoner at first denied his guilt, but finally made a full confession, and delivered to Mr. Gayler, $8,889 in United States coupon bonds, which he had abstracted from the mail. The bonds have been fully identified and have been restored to the owner.

Engineers are now engaged in surveying the ground between Birdsboro', Berks county, and Downingtown, Chester county, to select the best route for the proposed railroad between these two points. After the new road is completed, it will open to the Philadelphia market the products of a section of arable country not now accessible. The East Pennsylvania Railroad contemplates extending their track north of Reichleben to Seip's Hotel, by the way of Bultztown, and thence to Easton. Easton by this route will be distant from Allentown but fifteen and a half miles.

The war steamers which were sent out to search for the Florida are returning to the ports which they sailed from, reporting no trace of her in the latitudes through which they were ordered to cruise.

There are about seven thousand persons employed in the Brooklyn, New York, Navy Yard. This force is probably larger than is to be found in any Navy Yard or Arsenal in the world.

Of late years the farmers about Memphis have turned their attention to the cultivation of hops, and find it highly remunerative. Hops for a few years past have been gradually in increasing in price, and the consumption has also greatly increased until they are about as profitable a crop as any the country produces. It is estimated that there are over 500 acres now being cultivated in hops in the immediate vicinity of Memphis. The farmers sell their hops in the green state, just before being taken from the vines, at prices ranging from 20 to 30 cents per pound. It is thought the prices will be still higher this season. During the autumn, or picking season, lively times prevail, and frolic and fun is the order of the day. The young girls for miles around are all busily engaged in picking hops. At one time last year, 200 girls were hop picking in sight of Memphis. During the "picking time" hop parties are quite fashionable.

It is not generally known that England sends to this country for brooms, but Sidney Chapin, of Chicopee, has for several years made brooms for a firm in London, and he has just received a large order from a firm in Birmingham, England.

The government proposes to build an army hospital in Troy.

There is now a telegraph in Vermont to the foot of Mount Mansfield.

The Norwegian settlers in Iowa dedicated a college at Decorah on the 30th of June,

A Coniederate bond for $500, which was bought for $1, is exhibited in New Haven.

The Dayton *Journal* says that the yield of wheat in the Miami Valley is better than it has been for three years. Fields, which early in the Spring seemed winter killed and loaded so thin and scrawny that farmers were tempted to turn their stock upon it, developed in an extraordinary manner, producing from fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre. Corn looks well but fruit and potatoes are short.

Foreign Gossip.

[The news in this column is compiled from the foreign files received at the office of the COMMERCIAL:]

The organ in Hereford Cathedral, England, was opened recently, after having been fully restored and reconstructed. This organ was originally erected by Regnatus Harris, in 1685; was improved by Lincoln during the last century, and about thirty years ago by Bishop, under the superintendence of Dr. Wesley, then organist of Hereford Cathedral. Its composition is now from C C C to F, and contains the full complement of forty-five stops. Messrs. Gray and Davison have, it is believed, not only preserved its original qualities, but have, by their additions, made it one of the finest in England. The pneumatic touch for assisting the performer in modulation has been added to the great organ, the couplers, the draw stops, and the action throughout. It is intended to blow the instrument by hydraulic power, but at the opening this duty was performed by the manual labor of three men. The size of the instrument has been doubled; the front pipes rise to the height of twenty feet, and these being elaborately decorated in the mediæval style, it presents a very imposing appearance.

The London *Telegraph* speaks out thus about the "Street-Music Bill": "Punch," indeed, is an "institution;" Judy is sacred, Toby is to be undisturbed, the Pandean pipes are privileged, the drum is hallowed; but woe betide the man who gives us the chorus from *Faust* on a really good organ. Off with him; off with him at once; drag Ignelius away; never mind whether he has a wife and family to support; never mind whether your neighbor likes his tunes; the law awards it, and—not indeed the cours, but—the constable does it. A serious discussion of Mr. Bass' bill would be out of place, for the simple reason that all the objections to this petty and meddling piece of legislative oppression and impertinence have been already stated by the press, and reported to the House of Commons by such orators as Mr. Gladstone. But it is as well to warn the member for Derby and his congenial coadjutors that they are doing their utmost to excite a most inconvenient and dangerous feeling in this great city. If there is one thing the people hate more than another, it is class legislation, and Mr. Bass's bill is class legislation in its worst, its most odious, and its most offensive form. To him and to his friends an organ or a street band may not be necessary or agreeable. They can go to the opera, they can *buy* their music in the best market, but what of those who never wear a dress-coat, and whose weekly wages do not amount to the price of a stall? Why are they to have no music at all? The street performances are *their* opera, *their* concert; rob them of that, and they have nothing—they are left to grow up without any of the soothing influences that music, even of the humblest kind, exerts. We join issue with the police-invoking philanthropists on every point; we assert that the music now heard in our thoroughfares is a wonderful improvement upon that which was formerly to be met with; and that every year it improves still more. But, no matter how rude it may be, no matter how distasteful it may be to the connoisseurs of the West-end, we say further that the bulk of the people like it; that the objectors are in a wretched minority; that it never interferes with the comfort of any but the rich; that it does not disturb the shopkeeper; that it sets the little children dancing instead of groping in the gutter; that it helps to keep men, and women too, out of the public-houses; and that it supplies them with cheap, rational, and harmless amusement. Convinced of these facts—and we appeal to all fairly-informed Londoners to confirm us—we call upon the metropolitan members to fight the bill, inch by inch, at every stage—to delay its progress by every form that the customs of the Houses of Commons will permit—and to urge upon the Government the duty of persevering in their resistance, and of summoning a sufficient parliamentary force to accomplish with this, to checkmate the hundred and twenty *dilettanti* who vote with Mr. Bass.

We, in America, have not all the high prices to ourselves. The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* writes the following under date of May 23d:—From time to time there is a general burst of complaint in all parts of India, where there are Europeans resident, concerning the high prices of every necessary of life. This rise has been incessant for two years past. Almost every article of provision now costs twice as much as it did two years ago. Ladies who are much attached to fine dressing are, in very truth, pearls of great price in the Indian market. The Presidency towns is this the case; the same enormous stances prevails in every part of India.—Indian salaries seem high, but it may safely be laid down as a principle that when the rupee will buy no more here than a shilling will buy at home. In fact, living is alarmingly expensive. Those who knew India only twenty years ago would probably be surprised at the change. For a one stretched bit of baubl fed mutton the Khansamah will charge the price of a dish of turtle-soup. Fashionable dress fetch about five times what they would at home. All this makes a serious difference to young civilians, judging from the value of money at home, think that they are coming out here to begin the world in comfortable circumstances. Their preliminary stay in Calcutta is understood when they have made enough that the Government should make other arrangements for them, and that they should not be sub jected to the temptations of Calcutta. There are all the facilities for running into debt that are presented to them. It is certain that any man of a prudent turn would be glad to get from Calcutta at the end of his first week. The charges of hotels and boarding-houses are simply ruinous to a sanety purse. If any one of these retainers, who, judging from the value of money at home, think that they are coming out here to begin the world in comfortable circumstances. Their preliminary stay in Calcutta is understood when they have made enough that the Government should make other arrangements for them, and that they should not be sub jected to the temptations of Calcutta. There are all the facilities for running into debt that are presented to them. It is certain that any man of a prudent turn would be glad to get from Calcutta at the end of his first week. The charges of hotels and boarding-houses are simply ruinous to a sanety purse. If any one of these retainers, who, judging from the value of money at home, think that they are coming out here to begin the world in comfortable circumstances,

GRADATIM.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound;
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit round by round.

I count this thing to be grandly true:
That a noble deed is a step toward God,—
Lifting the soul from the common sod
To a purer air and a broader view.

We rise by the things that are under feet;
By what we have mastered by good and gain;
By the pride deposed and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.

We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we trust,
When the morning calls us to life and light,
But our hearts grow weary, and, ere the night
Our lives are trailing the sordid dust.

We hope, we resolve, we aspire, we pray,
And we think that we mount the air on wings
Beyond the recall of sensual things,
While our feet still cling to the heavy clay.

Wings for the angels, but feet for the men!
We may borrow the wings to find the way—
We may hope, and resolve, and aspire and pray:
But our feet must rise, or we fall again.

Only in dreams is a ladder thrown
From the weary earth to the sapphire walls;
But the dreams depart, and the vision falls,
And the sleeper wakes on his pillow of stone.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound;
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit, round by round.

J. G. HOLLAND.

AMUSING PROVERBS ABOUT WOMEN.—As the good man saith, so say we; but as the good woman saith, so it must be.

A woman and a greyhound must be small in the waist.

A little house well filled, a little land well tilled, and a little will willed.

All women are good; good for something or good for nothing.

A virtuous woman, though ugly, is the ornament of the house.

An obedient wife commands her husband.

A man of straw is worth a woman of gold.

A woman's work is never at an end.

A good wife is the workmanship of a good husband.

When the good man's from home, the good wife's table is soon spread.

A man's best fortune—or his worst—is a wife.

An enemy to beauty is a foe to nature.

All are good lasses; but where comes the ill wives frae.

A woman conceals what she knows not.

A lass that has many wooers oft fares the worst.

A man must ask his wife leave to thrive.

Fools are wise men in the affairs of women.

Every man can tame a shrew but he that hath her.

Ladies will sooner pardon want of sense than want of manners.

Bare walls make gadding housewives.

You may know a foolish woman by her finery.

Women are wise on a sudden; fools on premeditation.

Beauty will buy no beef.

Choose a wife rather by your ear than your eye.

Many blame the wife for their own thriftless life.

Prettiness makes no pottage.

While the tall maid is stooping, the little one hath swept the house.

Women laugh when they can, and weep when they will.

Beauty in women is like the flower in spring; but virtue is like the stars of heaven.

Women grown bad are worse than men; because the curruption of the best turns to the worst.

Beauties without fortunes have sweethearts plenty, but husbands none at all.

Beauty is no inheritance.

Fire dresses the meat, and not a smart lass, Far-fetched, and dead bought, is good for the ladies.

Three women and a goose make a market.

There is many a good wife that can't sing and dance well.

The society of ladies is a school of politeness.

The rich widow cries with one eye and rejoices with the other.

He that tells his wife news is but newly married.

He who wishes to chastise a fool, get him a wife.

Next to no wife, a good wife is best.

No woman is ugly when she is dressed.

She that is born a beauty is half married.

She that has an ill husband shows it in her dress.

Saith Solomon the Wise, "A good wife is a good prize,"

She who is born handsome is born married.

Who has a bad wife, has purgatory for a neighbor.

The cunning wife makes her husband her apron.

The more women look in their glasses, the less they look to their houses.

There is one good wife in the country, and every man thinks he hath her.

There is no mischief in the world done, but a woman is always one.

MEYERBEER, it now leaks out, used to "bribe" the press awfully. A scandalous gossipper on the peculiarities of the great dead, says that "before Meyerbeer brought out a new opera or revived an old one which had been some months off the bills, he invited all the leading musical critics to dine with him at the Trois Freres, where he gave them the most sumptuous entertainment the head cook could imagine. How can a fellow of decent feeling write harshly of a man who has been pouring the choicest vintages of France, and the most delicate titbits of sea, air, forest, orchard and garden down one's throat? Try it. You will find the thing impossible. This custom is deplorable, for it sensibly militates against the independence and truth of the Press. But this was not the worst of Meyerbeer. There were few musical critics in Paris who were not in receipt of annual pensions from Meyerbeer. These pensions were not trifling gratuities, but solid pensions of several hundred dollars, and in one or two instances they exceeded a thousand dollars annually. There were critics here who had been in receipt of large pensions from him since 1831. Meyerbeer did not content himself with paying them pensions and good dinners, he also made a point of duty to give them costly presents on their name days and on New Years day. Meyerbeer used to defend this custom by saying that he did not lay these gentlemen under obligations, he was the person obliged, and he could not see any objection to his giving evidence of his gratitude to them for the substantial service they had rendered him. The hint was unpardonable, and was solely due to what Carl Von Weber called the "accursed desire of success."

BLUCHER AND HIS PIPE.—Here is an incident of 1815 which the English journals are relating. On the morning of the memorable battle of Waterloo, Henneman had just handed his master (Blucher) a lighted pipe, when a cannon ball struck the ground close by, scattering earth and gravel in all directions, and causing the white charger on which Blucher was mounted to spring aside—a manœuvre that broke the pipe into a thousand pieces before the owner had time even to lift it to his lips.

"Just keep a lighted pipe ready for me; I shall be back again in a few moments, after I have driven away the rascally French churls."

With these words Blucher gave the command, "Forward, boys!" and off he galloped with his cavalry. Instead, however, of a chase of a few minutes, it was a rapid march of nearly a whole hot summer day, as we all know from history. After the battle was over, Blucher rode back with Wellington to the place where he first got a glimpse of the combatting armies, and, hearing the spot where Blucher had halted in the morning, they saw to their surprise a solitary man, his head tied with a handkerchief, one arm in a sling, and calmly smoking a pipe!

"Donner and Blitz!" cried Blucher, why, that is my Henneman. How you look, boy; what are you doing alone?"

"Waiting for your speedy return," was the grumbling answer. "You have come at last! I have waited for you here, pipe in mouth, for the whole long day. This is the last pipe in the box. The cursed French have shot away every pipe from my mouth, have ripped the flesh from my head, and shattered my arm and killed my dearest bullets. It is well there is an end to the battle, or you would have been too late even for the last pipe."

Saying which, he handed to Blucher the pipe, to enjoy the remaining fumes of the weed. Wellington, who had listened attentively to the conversation, here remarked to Blucher "You have just admired the unflinching loyalty and bravery of my Highlanders, what shall I say to this true and devoted soul?" "But your Highlanders had no pipe to regale themselves with."

JOSH BILLINGS ON REVENUE.—The renowned "Josh," whose opinions on financial as well as on political matters are worthy of "awl consideranshun," has prepared the "follerin explanashuns from original resipees:"

A—"spirits of the just men made perfect" don't cum within the whiskee bill.

B—"Spirits of the damned" is a construid the same as damnable spirits, and must pa highest whiskee rate.

C—The tax on "undressed poultry" dubled—the morals of the country seem tew require it.

D—Bolona sarsage in part of dorg and part of red flannel, must pay the duty of flanneis also.

E—Awl tabakker, (unless the manufacturer diskriminates what iz nasty and what iz old chaws) iz elevated 50 per cent.

F—Ministers of the gospel who don't dew over a $1000 wurth of bizness a year, are exempt.

G—Assessors are especially injuried to see that all men owing wheelbarrers are duly licensed.

H—Enny man refusing to own a wheelbarrer will be fined $50 for the fu-t offence, and $500 for the sekund.

The duty on Picnics & Camp meetings and 4th of July's haz been postponed for the present.

A new blast engine has awakened the ironmongers of England. It has an air cylinder 56 inches in diameter, and a steam cylinder of 21 inches diameter—both with a clear stroke of 3 feet and a pressure of 40 pounds per square inch in the boilers, while the engine is making 33 revolutions, or 200 feet per minute; and the pressure of blast is maintained at 3½ lbs per square inch—sufficient for a furnace of 15 ft. diameter at the boshes. The engine's speed is about fifty revolutions per minute. Increased speed would give increased power. The India rubber valves act freely and regularly and vistibly. As they rise they turn partially around, which action increases the durability, as the valve never beats twice in the same place.

Brigadier General Daniel McCook, who died at Steubenville, Ohio, on Sunday, was the fourth member of this family who died in defiance of the country.

On Monday night, a mulatto woman named Mary Tyler, 60 years of age, was shot dead by Capt. Jacob Diehl, formerly of Co. H, 24th Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, recently mustered out, in Cleveland. The murderer was subsequently arrested in his hiding place, and locked up to await the action of a Coroner's jury.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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FOR SALE OR RENT.

WELLSVILLE BUSINESS PROPERTY!—A new brick STOREHOUSE, now used as a Dry Goods store, in the centre of business, is OFFERED FOR SALE CHEAP.

The erection of the C. & P. R. R Co.'s machine shops in the town of Wellsville, bringing there large numbers of mechanics and others, has given an impetus to trade and makes this property worthy the attention of the capitalist, or of the merchant seeking an opening for a lucrative business.

Apply for particulars to S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) jy16

FOR SALE.—A good Business House, with Dwelling attached also, a Drug Store, doing a good business; will be sold either separate or together. For further particulars, enquire at 118 Ohio street, Allegheny City. jy8-2awot

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 300 feet, and fronting on Lincoln street 453 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Mechanics St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

C. S. BATES,
June 18, 1864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH fire entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. mh31

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United states. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
47 Wood Street.
my5-tf

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing, &c. &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.
my19

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable us to obtain *supplies for the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address

G. W. MULLIN,
Je26com Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863. jy8

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

One of the following splendid first class steamers viz: Cleveland, Illinois, Northern Light, Iron City Traveler, Meteor, Iron Side, Lac La Belle and Pewabic, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 5 o'clock, p. m., each day of the week except Saturday and Sunday, and Detroit, Michigan, on the following day at 4 o'clock, p. m., through the months of July and August making

GRAND EXCURSION TRIPS

to the many points of interest on the great inland Seas of America, when, for utility, pleasure and health, is unsurpassed by any other on the continent.

This trip of over 1000 miles embraces six degrees of latitude and eleven of longitude, and includes in its circuit Lake Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, with the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Maries.

The unsurpassed and extensive mines of Iron and Copper, unequaled by any in the world, with the newly discovered and rich mines of Silver, Lead, Wild and romantic scenery, combined with its pure and bracing climate render the Lake Superior trip one of far more than ordinary attraction to the Capitalist, the Student, the Pleasure Seeker, or the Invalid.

The above named Steamers are elegantly fitted up with large and airy cabins and state-rooms, while every precaution has been taken to provide for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Fare, including state-rooms and meals, about 2½ cents per mile. Time occupied in making the round trip from 8 to 10 days.

Rooms secured and further information obtained by application to

SCOTT, HANNA & CO.,
HUSSEY & McBRIDE, } Cleveland, O.
GARETSIN & CO.,
J. T. WING & CO.,
S. P. BRADY & CO., } Detroit, Mich
BUCKLEY & CO.,
Je22-cm] JOHN HUTCHINGS.

KINGS, QUEENS AND KNAVES

NO LONGER.

NATIONALITY EVERYTHING! FOREIGN EMBLEMS USED LONG ENOUGH!

OUR NATIONAL EMBLEMS,

Eagles, Shields, Stars and Flags,

Designate the Suits in the

AMERICAN CARD COMPANY'S

UNION PLAYING CARDS.

COLONEL INSTEAD KING!
GODDESS OF LIBERTY INSTEAD OF QUEEN!
MAJOR INSTEAD OF JACK!
UNION CARDS are put up in a neat box.

SOLD AT

JOHN W. PITTOCK'S

NEWS DEPOT.

jy15 OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

JUST RECEIVED—

2000 LBS CLEAR SIDES,

store and for sale by

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
In Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

DR. J. B. SPEER,

196 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

OFFICE HOURS—8 to 9 a. m. and 2 to 3 p. m.

Dwelling, No. 20 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, where calls will be attended to at 7½, 12½ and 8 o'clock, daily. nov2-ly

THE BOUNTY OF $100,

DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,

CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in

FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.

CALL WITH DISCHARGE,

Or address

ARTHURS & RIDDELL,

No. 135 FOURTH STREET,

Je20-tf PITTSBURGH.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES!

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, July 4, 1864.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Lebanon, Penna., Thursday, July 14th, 1864.
Reading, Penna., Thursday, July 21st, 1864.
Harrisburg, Penna., Thursday, July 28th, 1864.
Altoona, Penna., Thursday, August 4th, 1864.
Williamsport, Penna., Thursday, August 11th, 1864.

Two hundred (200) Cavalry Horses at each place. These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the Army.

For Road and Farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms: Cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Jy9-29t Cavalry Bureau.

CHANGE OF BASE.—

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack. Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur. Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. jan4

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Thro Accom.	5:30 a m	Baltimore Exp'r.	12:20 p m
Thro Mail	2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex'ss.	11:50 p m
Thro Express	4:25 p m	Fast Line	12:50 a m
Fast Line	8:25 p m	Thro Mail	12:20 a m
John'n Accm'n	3:00 p m	John'n Accm'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	8:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	8:30 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:00 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Philla. "	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Cin'ti "	7:50 p m
		Crestline Mail	7:50 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 8:40 p m. Returning leaves New Brighton Station at 5:30 a m, 7:50 a m, 12:30 p m, and 6:00 p m.

Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 3:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:40 p m	Express	9:30 a m
1st McKeesport	5:20 p m	1st McKeesport	6:20 p m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from McKeesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:30 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Express	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Mail	6:10 a. m.	Mail	2:50 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express	8:05 p. m.
	1:45 p. m.	do do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny	2:30 p. m.		
Cleveland	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth street.
C. Heimbold.....94 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Ambrotypes.
J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....132 Wood st.
Slater & Jones.....94 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st.

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 39 Fifth st.

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....16 Pennsylvania avenue.

Bolt and Nut Works.
Hubley, Adams & Co.....73 Water street.

Commission Merchants.
C. B. Richards.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.149 First and 122 Second street
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....62 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny
Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....3 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown.....136 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
R. S. Gardner.....65 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
R. L. Fahnestock & Co.6 & 78 Wood & 81 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....250 Penn st
Gidney A. Scott.....278 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford, cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price, cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co., Grosvenor st., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co., corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....152 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....30 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Bolivder.....Shanesville
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, cor. Market and Water st.
Spang, Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....48 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Mutual Insurance Co.....corner Diamond.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co. corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.....36 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Fennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
McClung & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....86 Diamond street.
W. J. & Hall Fatterson.....114 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....16 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles McMurray.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....85 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Fleeson & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Penn'a Petroleum Co.....3 Irwin st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co. cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....29 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brechin.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRolette.....51 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
S. S. Bryan.....79 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....139 Penn st.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckeisen.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....53 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....137 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
C. & A. Stroumes.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....93 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chaney.....corner Fifth and Wood.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co.....96 and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—

200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22-tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,

Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,

(One Square above the Bridge)

BIRMINGHAM, PA.

Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

fe23-1y

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,

MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Broadhead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills; Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons; Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

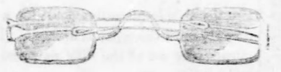
CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Gas and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Planing Mills and Machinery. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1y

OPTICIANS.



GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS,

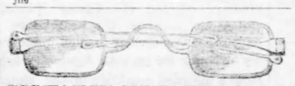
Thermometers and Barometers,

SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,

NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,

Pittsburgh.

Jy6



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those to SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement in the history of optics is derived from the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Barometers, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,

No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It received the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere having attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. Je14-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, BELTS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 St. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se8-1y

SOAP. SOAP. SOAP. SOAP.—It is an established fact that the

CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,

MANUFACTURED BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the most pure and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.

IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificates, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers.

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.

JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is reg

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. A. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS. Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
	Exchange	—	71¾	—	May 5
	Citizens	—	70¾	—	" 4
	Pittsburgh	—	90	—	" 4
	Allegheny	—	59½	—	" 5
	Mechanics	—	63½	—	" 5
	Iron City	—	64¾	—	" 5
	M & M	—	60	—	" 4
	First National	110	—	—	$3.75
	Second National	110	—	—	
	Third National	110	—	—	
	Fourth National	110	—	—	
	First National Ally	—	110	—	$4.00
	Manchester Saving	—	49¾	—	" 4 p. ct.
	INSURANCE.				
	Citizens	—	61	June	$6.00
	Western	—	26½	May	$2.50
	Monongahela	84	25	—	$3.00
	Eureka	50	34	—	$4.00
	Pittsburgh	34	34	Jan'4	
	Allegheny	—	28½	—	$2 00
	People's	23	23½	—	$4 00
	Penna	—	23½	—	
	BRIDGE.				
	Monongahela	—	28¾	—	4 p. ct.
	St. Clair Street	40	—	—	5 p. ct.
	Hand Street	—	50	—	5 p. ct.
	Monongahela Street	—	—	—	$4.00
	Birmingham	—	31¾	—	$1 50
	RAILROAD.				
	Allegheny Valley	—	14	—	
	Penna Central	—	71	—	
	Fort Wayne	—	112	—	
	Cleveland	—	107¾	—	
	Connellsville	11	13	13¾	
	do (interest)	11¾	17	—	
	Steubenville	13	18¾	14¾	
	Chartiers	—	—	8	
	Plainfield	—	—	—	
	Allegy & Manch'ter.	65	70	65	
	Birmingham	—	—	60	
	Citizens	—	—	85	
	BAR.				
	Pittsburgh	—	88½	—	$2 50
	Allegheny	33	38	—	$1 00
	Birmingham	—	31¾	—	5 p. ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
	Lucesco	27	—	—	
	Arlesco	—	—	—	
	North American	—	9	7¾	
	Dalzell	15	—	6	1 ¾ ct.
	Allegheny and Pitts	—	—	—	2 ¾ ct.
	Columbia	—	—	—	5 ¾ ct.
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	—	—	11¾	
	Monga'hela Navig'n	—	48	—	$2 50
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 6's	—	—	81½	
	do Scrip 6's	—	—	81	
	Pittsburgh 6's	—	—	97	
	do 6's	—	—	97	
	Allegheny City 6's	—	100	—	
	do 5's	—	—	—	
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	105	
	do 2d mortg	95	—	—	
	Cleveland & Pittsb'gh 6's	—	98	89¼	
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	73	—	
	Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's	—	98¾	—	

WEDNESDAY, July 20—P. M.

The pressing demand for money continues, and until there is some satisfactory arrangement concluded between the Treasury and the banks of the Eastern cities, we need not expect much abatement. This uncertainty in the financial situation has a very great effect upon the st ck markets. They are reported as quite neglected, and without any investment demand for them in the Eastern market.

—Whenever any shares of our good dividend-paying stocks are offered in this market, they meet with ready sales, and at advancing rates. The local bank shares are especially popular and much sought after. On Tuesday evening, at Mellwaine's sales, there were 41 shares of the Bank of Pittsburgh sold at from 70¾@71¾. This is a rise on the former sales of from one to two dollars.

—How very reluctantly do the high prices of produce yield to the inevitable law of trade—supply and demand. It is absolutely known that there is no scarcity of the staple articles that constitute the necessaries of life at any of the important centres of trade. In fact they are heavily overstocked, and the holders are becoming alarmed, they are anxious to realize, and the demand is by no means able to sustain the exorbitant prices, and there is beginning to be a general "letting down." This is conceded to be the present state of the markets.

—Money in New York continues active at high rates; the banks, says the *Tribune*, are still pressed for legal tenders, and are obliged to ask indulgence upon quite small sums. These institutions seem just now to be banking upon nothing but credits. Gold has ceased to be regarded as a basis, and legal tenders are paid out so reluctantly as to warrant the impression that they are becoming as scarce as Gold. They have, after long-continued deflation by "financial banking authorities," passed so largely into the hands of the people, who prefer them to any kind of bank circulation, that the banks are closely pressed to the wall. They would, under a moderate demand from the public for deposits, to be converted into a popular loan, soon be exhausted, and be forced to use their interest-bearing notes in liquidation.

—The New York *Times* says:

"Notwithstanding the restricted demand for Money from speculative sources, the supply of loanable funds is quite light, and the price of accommodation kept up to extreme figures.—The rates on call loans to first-class borrowers (requiring, by the way, very little aid at present,) varied at 7@8 per cent. First class dry goods paper was negotiable to a moderate extent at 6@10 per cent, per annum. On produce and merchandize notes, which were not in favor with lenders, the extreme of the discount range were 10@2½ per cent. a month".

—The New York *Post*, of Tuesday evening, says: "The loan market is active and the rate is fully 7 per cent. The accumulation of capital seeking investment still continues, and as confidence is reviving the expectation is that there will be increasing ease. It is scarcely probable, however, that in the present deranged condition of the currency the existing stringency will disappear without the recurrence of occasional spasms, and those who are venturing on business enterprises in anticipation of immediate ease, will do well to hesitate and to move cautiously. Business paper is passing at 9@12 per cent.

"Mr. Fessenden, we learn, is about to place a loan of one hundred millions on the market, to provide for the pressing wants of the Treasury. The proposition will be published as soon as the preliminary arrangements are decided on.

"The stock market opened steady but closed with a drooping tendency.

"Governments are regular. Five-twenties have advanced under active inquiry for foreign account. Sixes of 1881 are steady at the quotations of last evening. Certificates are lower and are offered at 93¾. Ten forties are selling at 98, flat.

"Railroad shares are dull, and the advance obtained after yesterday's second board has not been sustained. The western shares are in fair demand. Reading has declined in consequence of the reports of the interruption of business by the seizure of the road for the military service of the government.

—"Prices of produce at Chicago," says the *Tribune*, "have been forced up again, we suppose in sympathy with the slight advance in gold, which is comparatively small. Wheat went up 6@8 cents. The speculators are evidently not quite cleaned out yet, and have been enabled to make a sort of dying struggle through the sympathy of some of their friends. They trouble the banks but little, and will less before many days. The money market, for the reason named, has been comparatively easy today, although legitimate business is pretty much abandoned. Our banks are all well supplied with means for this class of customers. Probably at no time in the history of Chicago, has there been more means at the command of bankers than to-day, and they intend to use them judiciously."

—The following statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the banks of Philadelphia for the past and previous week:

	Last Week.	This Week.		
Capital	$18,284,240	$13,288,550	Inc.	$3,310
Loans	40,717,627	40,733,224	Inc.	15,597
Specie	3,962,100	3,948,440	Dec.	656
Legal Tender	11,080,660	11,084,5 8	Dec.	46,162
Due from Banks	4,450,647	3,616,902	Dec.	1,041,053
Due to Banks	6,197,370	6,462,843	Inc.	197,275
Deposits	27,612,423	$6,42,271	Inc.	1,339,152
Circulation	2,257,661	2,268,068	Dec.	29,385

—The following is a comparative statement of the New York City banks for the weeks ending July 9 and 16:

	July 9.	July 16.		
Loans	$199,699,743	$199,043,837	Dec.	$655,905
Specie	20,084,347	20,230,354	Inc.	1,146,047
Circulation	4,689,107	4,744,538	Inc.	23,431
Deposits	151,495,268	151,816,947	Dec.	1,778,001

—A meeting of Western railway managers is soon to be held to advance fares and freights on through business. The local fares have been advanced upon many of the roads. The Michigan Southern Road has already put up its local fares 50 per cent.

—The following National Banks have been established since July 8, 1864:

	Capital.
Third National Bank of Rockford, Ill	$100,000
Richland National Bank of Mansfield, O	100,000
First National Bank of Haverhill, Mass	200,000
Second National Bank of Rockford, Ill	50,00

Total number of banks established to July 15, 491. Total amount of capital subscribed to at time of establishment, $87,153,200.

From the Oil City Register.

Weekly Review of the Oil Business.

Business has been fair for the past week. We note a still further advance in prices. We give as the ruling rates, $12 75@13 00 at the wells, and hear of a few sales at $13 25. Some producers are asking $14, but we have heard or no transactions at that figure. The exciting war news has had the tendency to slightly unsettle the market; $16 was offered and refused for 200 bbls at forty points on gathered, package included; $13 75 is the ruling rate here in bulk. The advice s from most of the wells that have stopped lately looks more cheering. The Hammond well, on the Widow Meclin lock r arm, is reported as improving, and is now throwing about 300 bbls of oil and wa er, the oil gaining fast on the water. The market closes quiet but firm.

The following are the amounts of oil received and shipped from our principal warehouses for the week ending Tuesday last:

SHIRK & CO.'S WAREHOUSE.

Number of barrels oil received	420
" " shipped	1,089
Empty barrels received	

PARKER & CASTLE'S.

Number of barrels oil received	2,000
" " shipped	3,875
Empty barrels received	2,000

Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Market.

Sales at Rodman's warehouse: 60 hhds and 10 bxs, as follows: 20 hhds Mason County Leaf, Logs and Trash, viz: 1 at $6 25; 2 at $7 25@8 00; 2 at $8 75@9 00; 1 at $10; 5 at $10 50@11 75; 3 at $12 50@13; 1 at $14@15; 1 at $15 50; 3 at $16 50@17 25; 2 at $19@20 25; 1 at $21 25@23 50; 3 at $24@25 00. 30 hhds Lugs on city order at 42c round. 10 bxs Virginia ranging in m $6 50 to $19 25. Receipts light.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, July 21, 1864.

Business yesterday was not active. The dull season of the year is now fairly opened and the intense hot weather has no doubt operated as a drawback in trade generally. Our rivers require a fresh to for navigable purposes. The demand for the leading articles were limited. The receipts of produce has been quite small, and a number of sales have been made for future delivery. Among the sales made we note as follows:

ASHES.—The market was firm for this article, with a fair amount of transactions. Prices were unchanged.

WOOL.—The market was not active; buyers and sellers being apart in their views. The market was unsettled as regards prices, ranging from 90c.@$1 00 ₱ lb.

BACON.—The market was steady, with a good local demand. Former prices have been well maintained. The stock on hand is not large and is daily growing less. The sales reported were as follows: Shoulders—Sales of 10,000 lbs at 15½c. Sides—5,000 lbs Ribbed at 16@16½c. S. C. Hams—3,000 lbs at 26@27c. Plain Hams—6,500 lbs at 19c. Sales of Country lots were made at lower figures.

DRIED BEEF—Was firm. We note a sale of 25,0 0 lbs at 20c.

LARD OIL—Was firm, with a steady trade demand. Prices remain as previously quoted. Sales of 25 bbls No. 1 at $1 60. Sales 15 bbls No. 2 at $1 45 per gallon.

MESS PORK—The stock on hand is not large. Prices are entirely too unsettled to give correct quotations; we omit them.

FLOUR—There was a steady trade demand for this article. The stock on hand at present is not large, whilst the receipts does not more than keep pace with the city trade demand, hence stocks are not accumulating. The current rates were $11, $11 25@11 50 per bbl for Extra Family. The sales, so far as came under our notice, did not exceed 350 bbls, all from store.

HAY—Prices continue to rule high. The demand was in advance of the supply. 18 loads were dirposed of at the scales at $35 00, $40 00@45 00 ₱ ton.

SALT—Market firm with a good local demand. We note sales to the extent of 150 bbls at $3 00 ₱ bbl.

GREASE—Market firm; further sales were made at 14c.

BUTTER—The receipts have fallen off; prices tending upward; fresh roll may be quoted at 30@32c. Inferior sold at various prices, as per quality.

EGGS—Were not so firm. The rates with small sales were 20@21c ₱ dozen.

CHEESE—We continue to notice a firm market, the receipts being barely sufficient to meet the wants of the home market. Sales 801 lbs at 20c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The market has undergone no changes for some days past. Apples—sales 20 bush at 10@11c ₱ lb. Peaches—sales 20 bush choice at 20c.

GRAIN—The market was firm, with a fair demand for the limited descriptions, the offerings being light. Sales of corn and oats have been made for future delivery. Among the sales we note sales of one car load of wheat in steady demand at $2; white, $2 10. All good parcels offered would meet with ready sale. Oats—The sales were liberal, viz: 700 bush at depot, $1 05; 400 do depot, $1 05, and 1,500 bush to arrive next week, $1 06. Corn was firm, with plenty of buyers, the offerings being light; we note sales of 200 bush at depot at $1 50 per bush; sales from store at the usual advance.

GROCERIES—The market was firm with a good local demand. Holders were firm for all descriptions. Sugars—sales 8 hhds Cuba, 23¾@25½c; 60 bbls New Orleans at 25½@27c. Crushed—sales 15 bbls at 33c. "A" Coffee—sales 7 bbls at 31c, and 10 bbls of "B" at 30c. Molasses was in steady demand. 100 bbls Orleans at $1 20. Coffee—sales 25 sks Rio at 55c.

RICE—Was firm at the last advance; sales 12 bbls at 15½c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday July 21, 1864.

Business in the Oil way was not very active. The demand, however, is improving both for Crude and Refined, and buyers and sellers are somewhat apart in their views. The latest reports from Oil City are that Oil in the creek is selling at $14,50@15 00 ₱ bbl. These are the same rates as paid at the mouth. The same prices are paid at the upper end of the creek, as they have a railroad that runs direct to New York which carries off thousands of barrels that formerly were forwarded East by way of Pittsburgh. The preparations that are being made for the fall operations are ver extensive, and all that money can command and ingenuity can invent will be put into practical operations, and hundreds of new wells will be opened; in fact the oil business will be carried on in a gigantic scale. The receipts by the river is increasing. The amount that arrived by the Allegheny river since our last was 1,519 barrels. Holders of Crude appeared firm in their views. The stock on hand is not large, and the rates demanded were 42@43c, generally the latter figure, packages returned, and 49c packages included. Among the sales we note the following:

CRUDE—Was more fancied; the sales, however, were small, viz: 76 bbls, packages returned, at 43c; 180 bbls do 43c; 195 bbls do 43c; 117 bbls do 42c; 150 bbls do 43c, one per cent off; sales 50 bbls of 44 c, packages included.

REFINED OIL—The stock in the market at present is quite small, and prices are nominal. The sales yesterday were 50 bbls, Sec 1 bonded. The same prices are demanded here, but we heard of no sales.

RESIDUUM—Was firm with a good demand; sales 98 bbls at $6 25@6 50.

Imports Oil per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Oil Company, 168 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.

Aladdin Company, 224 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.

North American Company, 140 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.

Standard Company, 429 bbls Refined for New York.

R. Knox & Co, 54 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Rosenbaugh	30	S M'Connell	119
Lamb & Co	224	R A Davis	140
Clarke & Co	75	Fisher & Bro	102
Herron & Ball	344	Sloan & Baxter	141
J Gallagher	157	R Ashworth	60
Maxwell & Palmer	100		
Total			1,519

Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

THURSDAY, July 21, 1864.

The market continues firm with an active demand for Pig Iron. The late advance have been maintained there being no falling off in transactions. The stock on hand at present is not large. The only sales that we could learn of were the following:

HANGING ROCK PIG IRON.

The market was very firm with a fair demand. Some parcels of this Iron is held out of the market for higher figures.

Sales 200 tons Indiana No. 2, Charcoal, Gun Metal.....$78—net cash.

BLOOMS—Was firm and in fair demand. We quote:

No. 1 Juniata, at.....$150@160

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

THURSDAY, July 21, 1864.

The following are the quotations for the descriptions named:—

FLAT BAR.	₱ lb
½ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	7½
½ to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	7½
½ to 6, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	7¾
½ to 1½, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	8
½ to 1½ by ⅝ to ⅞ inch	8
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7¾
1½ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8
1½ to 2, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8¼
½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½
HORSE SHOE.	₱ lb
¾ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅝ inch	8½
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
¾ to 6 inch	8¼
¾ and 2	8¾
1 and 1½	9
¾ inch	10¼
⅝ inch	11¼
½ inch	12

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7¼
⅝ to 2¾	7¾
½ to 3¼	8
⅜ to 4 inch	8¼
⅝ to 4 inch	¼
½ and ⅝ inch	½
OVAL IRON.	₱ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	¼ inch
⅝ and ¾ inch	½ inch
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	₱ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	¾ inch
⅝ and ¾ inch	⅝ inch
SHEET.	
No. 10 to 17	10
" 18 to 24	10¼
" 25 and 26	10½
" 27	10¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick.....9

Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.

Heads.....9

Plow Slabs.....8¼

" Wings.....8¾

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ½ to ¾ inch	8
1½ by ¾ and 7-16 inch	8
1¾ by ¾, 7-16 and ½ inch	8¼
1¾ by ¼ inch	8½
1¼ by ½ inch	9

PLOW HANDLE IRON.	₱ lb
Plow Handle Iron	8½

NAIL RODS.	
Juniata	12

NAILS.	₱ keg		₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 8 12½		24 Fine	10 87½
8d and 9d	8 87½	3/8 in. Lining	11 87½
6d and 7d	8 62½	Clinch	9 12½
4d and 5d	8 87½	Cut Spikes	8 87½
3d	9 87½		
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
6d	$9 13	7/8 inch	10 88
8d	8 88	1 inch	10 13
10d	8 63	1¼ inch	9 38
12d	8 63	1½ inch	9 38
16d	8 63	1¾ inch	8 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	9 63	6d	8 88
8d	9 38	8d	8 63
10d	9 13	10d	8 38
12d	9 13		
16d	9 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS.—Four months credit for approved paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York. 5 per cent. discount for cash, par funds or N. Y. Exchange, remitted on receipt of invoice.

Detroit Wool Market.

WOOL.—The market is comparatively quiet, in consequence of the farmers being engaged in harvesting. It is calculated, however, that there are about 3,000,000 pounds still in first hands, while at least 2,000,000 are in the hands of speculators, seeking market. Many of the latter class are anxious to realize and are offering their stocks at $1 00, and we hear of some instances in which first-class lots have been offered at a shade lower figure without finding a purchaser. This state of things may possibly afford an index of the future condition of the market in one of its phases, and a very important one. In case of a protracted stringency in the money market, the fact of so large a share of the clip being in the hands of speculators will be much more likely to enure to the advantage of manufacturers and keep prices down, than if the great bulk was still in first hands, because the former, having pressing engagements to meet, will be compelled to realize, even at a sacrifice, while the growers are in easy circumstances and could afford to hold until they obtained their price. We learn from various points in the interior that as high as 100c and in some cases 102 is paid. The range may be given at 90@102c, the latter doubtless an extreme figure. These prices are paid by local operators, and being purely speculative, are irregular and variable from the very nature of things. Some buyers may not only have more money to invest, but may also feel more imperatively the necessity of investing it than their neighbors to say nothing of the diversity of opinion as to the future direction of the market.

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

Nothing has occurred to change the general features of the market since our last. There is a good demand for all qualities, and the transactions are in the yards have been a liberal scale. We continue our quotations as follows:

QUOTATIONS AT THE YARDS.

Clear, per 1,000 feet		$65 00
1st common	"	55 00
2d	"	45 00
3d	"	40 00
Hemlock	"	30 00
Pine joists and timber per 1,000 feet		45 00
Pine fencing boards	"	40 00
Hemlock	"	30 00
1st common flooring	"	70 00
2d	"	60 00
1st	" weather boarding	" 30 00
2d	"	" 28 00
Locust posts per 100		40 00
Shingles, No. 1, 18 inch, per 1,000 feet		7 10
" No. 2,	"	6 50
Lath	"	6 00

Cincinnati Hay and Straw Market.

The arrivals of wagon hay at the Sixth street market during the past week have been large, and considerably in excess of the demand. With the exception of choice timothy there is no rise in prices, they are in a drooping condition. The following are the closing rates:

Hay, losse, per ton	$20@23
Hay, baled, per ton	21@23

STRAW.—The arrivals of straw have also been large, and the demand having fallen off to some extent the market rules quiet and dull at the following quotations, viz:

Rye straw per ton	$15@16
Wheat straw, per ton	10@12

SHEAF OATS.—There are none offering, and quotations are nominal.

The Tobacco Trade.

The proprietors of the Louisville tobacco warehouses have been compelled to request their patrons to withh ld further shipments for the present. Notwithstanding large accumulat on now on hand, the difficulty of shipping, and the impossibility of increasing storage capacity have rendered this necessary; but the earliest possible information will be given when shipping can be recommenced. There are many thousand hogsheads of tobacco lying there which have been signed for long since; but the Eastern railroads are so glutted with freight and army transportation that they cannot be sent forward, and every place for their warehousing has been filled.

Black Walnut Lumber.

The shipments of this article from this port yesterday, says the Toledo *Commercial* of the 15th, amounted to more than 756,000 feet, and we are informed that the total shipments this season will be over 20,000 feet. We should hardly have supposed that there was so large a quantity in the country, and it cannot last long at this rate. Part of this quantity, say, perhaps one-fifth, though we are not informed with accuracy, is shipped to Atlantic ports via the St. Lawrence river.

OUR farmers are now in the midst of their wheat harvest, and we are pleased to learn that the crop of the county will be a very fair one. One farmer told us the other day that he will have at least 1,000 bushels of wheat, the best crop he ever raised. In some localities the crop will be light, but from all the information we can gather there will be a fair average yield the county. The heavy rains of last week knocked down a good deal of wheat, but the weather is now very favorable for securing the crop.—*Urbana Gazette.*

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

Pig has been held firmly all the week at $?? for not blast per ton and $?8@80 for cold blast. Bar firm at 7½c and 8¾c for common and hammered. Horse shoes steady at 10¾c and 11¾c per ₱ for Shoenberger's

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—Zug & Painter, 4 cars brick; J W Kennedy, 13 bdls ₱ paper; Lewis, Bell & D, 4 bbls scrap iron; The "New York" 100 bbls apples; R H Anderson, 9 bdls paper; S B & C P Markle, 25 sks of rags; M S Crowl, 2 bxs goods; Bell & Co, 14 rol s lea her; B Wolf, 4 bbls do; 2 bxs do; J Fenn, 10 bbls oil; J H Demier, 1 bx; S Ewart, 4 pcs d heef; W G Price, 1 bx sugar kettles; N Docker, 6 pkgs; Jos Fass, 5 bbls whiskey.

Per Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.—J A Caughey, 159 bdls oil; A C Taggart, 64 dry hides; J B Sneathen, 50 kegs nails; Head & Co, 5 bbls Rum; G W Woods, 50 bbls whisky; J Wood, 2 cars meal; Rea & Co., 256 sks oats; Knox & Co., 31 hhds sides, 10 tc dried beef; Dorrington & Co., 303 sks nails; Howard & Co, 28 bales and 42 sacks rags; J D Thompson, 20 bxs pipes; Head & Co., 30 bbls eggs; J S Leggett & Co., 1 car wheat; L H Voight & Co., 143 dry hides; McKee & Bros, 10 bbls pearl ash; D J Fahnestock & Co., 5 casks potash; J Cullery 100 green hides; H H Collins, 100 pigs lead; GN Hoffstot, 240 dry hides, 4 bales dry skins; Jones & Co, 3 kgs nails; S S Bradley, 3 bbls whiskey; Whiteman & Co., 37 cks glass ware.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Zug & Painter, 1 car brick; Martin, O & B, 3 ars iron rods; Lynch, Ad & Co, 1 car meal; Jas. Boyd & Co, 1 car fire brick.

INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATION.....$1.600.000.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see.

H. L. RINGWALT, Agent,
jeoly-e-o-d No. 67 Fourth street.

THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 129 Broadway, New York.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus March 31, 1864	222,219 20
Assets	$722,219 20

Stephen Crowell, President; Edgar W. Crowell Vice President; Philander Shaw, Secretary.

The Washington Fire Insurance Co., of New York. No. 174 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$400,000
Assets Feb. 1, 1864	582,000

Geo. C. Satterlee, Pres't; H. Weston, V. Pres't.
W. K. Lothrop, Secy. | W. A. Scott, Ass't Secy.
The Policies entitled to participate receive 75 per ct. of the net Profits. Scrip Dividends 60 per cent. every year for 1861, 1862 and 1863.
Policies issued and losses equitably adjusted in the above po ular and reliable Companies.

S. S. BRYAN, Pittsburgh Agent.
59 Fourth st. (Burke's Building.)
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PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight ta ; neral rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
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GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. E. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McGORD, Vice President,
D. M. BOOS, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McGORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
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JOHN IRWIN, JR.,	R. L. McGREW,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

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CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor,

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors.

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JAMES PARKE, JR.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, JR.,
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HON. T. M. HOWE,	GOODMAN BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PARSTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER,	de22

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se10-ly P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 22D DIS'T, Pa., No. 93 Fourth st., Pittsburgh, Pa., July 19, 1864.

EXEMPTED FROM THE DRAFT.—In accordance with orders, I publish the following list of persons exempted from draft by the Board of Enrolment in this district to this date, with the reason of their exemption:

Aliens.

Charles Wies, Third ward.

Substitutes.

Andrew Carnagie, Peebles
Commutation.

Andrew Riedel, Eighth ward.
James Smith, Elizabeth.
John Beaman, Eighth ward.
John M'Kinley, Fifth ward.
J. HERON FOSTER,
Capt. and Provost Marshal, 22d District Pa.
jy20-tl4aw

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Germania	July 23	New York	Southampton
New York	July 30	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Aug 13	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Aug 27	New York	Southampton
America	Sept 10	New York	Southampton
New York	Sept 24	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct 8	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct 22	New York	Southampton
America	Nov 5	New York	Southampton
New York	Nov 19	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Dec 3	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Dec 17	New York	Southampto

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	July 20	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Aug. 3	Southampton	New York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New York
New York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New York
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New York
New York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New York
America	Dec. 21	Southampton	New York

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

ST. LOUIS.

The *Union* says:

The river has been rising at this point since Saturday morning, and yesterday there was considerable light drift running, which would indicate a swell from somewhere above.

There is about nine feet water in the channel out to Cairo, and the river in good boating condition all the way down.

St. Paul papers of the 12th inst. report a rise of six inches in the Mississippi at that point, from the effects of the recent heavy rains. The Minnesota river has swelled several inches from the same cause, and it is more than likely that it will rise sufficient to admit boats going through to St. Paul again.

The Missouri is in a failing condition all the way down, with five feet in the channel from Leavenworth. At St. Joseph it is receding quite rapidly, having declined fully three feet in the twenty-four hours ending at date last Friday. The "Big Muddy" bids fair to be very low this fall.

Three feet scant is still the reported channel depth of water in the Illinois, and the river about stationary, with indications of a rise from the late rains, which appear to have been pretty general through the western States.

There is four and a half feet of water in the channel to Keokuk, and we learn by a passenger who arrived on the Johnson, Saturday, that the river has spoken ten or twelve inches at Rock Island and all the way down, with indications of a still further advance.

The weather has set in very warm again, and it is difficult to get laborers to work during the middle of the day.

Our harbor now presents the appearance of some seaport town, the water being dotted at intervals of about two or three hundred yards with steamers anchored out in the stream, which plan has been adopted by the military authorities to prevent the possibility of another steamboat conflagration. Capt. Geo. W. Ford has been appointed Military Wharfmaster, and is required to see that all boats, but actively engaged, shall be taken from the wharf and anchored in the river one hundred yards apart. The tow-boats Francis Pfeiffer and Carlisle were busily engaged all day Saturday and yesterday in removing the boats.

An order has also been issued requiring all persons who have skiffs and small row boats in their charge, whether by ownership or otherwise, within the limits of the city and the harbor of St. Louis, including all the caves, creeks and bayous on the Illinois shore opposite this city, and the town of East St. Louis, will report with such craft at the foot of Almond street, St. Louis, Mo., and deliver the same over to the Provost Marshal for that district, taking a receipt therefor. This order shall not be so construed as to apply to any yawl, skiff, or like boat belonging to steamboats within the harbor of St. Louis.

It is also ordered that, until further orders from competent authority, the underwriters in the city and the Chief Quartermaster of the department furnish each a powerful tow-boat, which shall be kept with a full head of steam in all hours of the day and night, ready at a moment's notice to go to the assistance of any burning boat in the harbor. In addition it is expected the city of St. Louis, in its corporate capacity through the action of the Common Council, will furnish a third boat to be kept under the same condition and subject to the same rules.

Every precaution is being taken to prevent the possibility of another fire among our steamboats.

The prospects for business are not very encouraging, there being very little trade going on at this port, and no produce of any consequence arriving.

Freight rates to New Orleans remain firm at 75c per hundred for pound freights, and $1 25 ₱ barrel for flour, apples and potatoes, with other articles of transportation.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Captain A. McGowin, of the Stephen Decatur, having been sick, and not yet recovered, leaves by railroad to-day for his home in Pittsburgh. The clerk of the boat, Mr. Martin Lyon, accompanies him, being on his way to Beaver, Pa., intending to return in a few days. We hope Mr. Lyon or Captain McGowin here will renewed strength in a few days. He is considered among the most efficient and reliable of Western boatmen. Mr. Lyon, in return,